FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 109 *6 June 1983*

ARGENTINA

Army Commander on Peron's Status, Other Issues B 1
Bignone Leaves for Belgrade; Schedule Released B 2
President Bignone Pays Visit to Yugoslavia [cross-reference] B 3
Rumors Say British Planes Refuel in Brazil B 3
Foreign Minister Sees Improved U.S. Relations B 4
Labor Minister, Union Delegation Leave for ILO B 4
Air Battle With Chile Narrowly Avoided B 5
Politicians Briefed on Beagle Negotiations B 5
Havana Cites Unitas Exercises Near Beagle Channel B 6
Government Measure Repeals Ban on Strikes B 6
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 4 Jun]
Destefanis Departs for Europe Seeking Support B 7
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 4 Jun]
Peronist Groups Reject Draft Electoral Law B 7
Popular Socialist Party Officially Recognized B 8

BOLIVIA

Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Installed 3 Jun C 1
Peasants Claim Argentine Military Encroachment C 1
[PRESENCIA 1 Jun]
Foreign Minister on Chilean Airspace Violation C 1

BRAZIL

Foreign Minister Denies UK Aircraft Refueled D 1
Foreign Minister Guerreiro Visits Yugoslavia [cross-reference] D 1
Trade Mission Set To Visit Moscow in July D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 4 Jun]

CHILE

Foreign Minister Visits Colombia, Views Issues E 1
French Ambassador Says Incident 'Smoothed Over' E 1
Labor Leaders Form National Workers Command E 1
Interior Ministry Appeals Case on Union Leaders E 2
Seguel on 14 June Protest, Pro-Regime Movement E 2

COLOMBIA

Lloreda Caicedo Discusses Contadora Effort F 1
[EL TIEMPO 29 May]
Spain's Gonzalez To Be Contadora Group Spokesman F 2
Gonzalez Denies Role F 3
FARC Asks Peace Commission for New Talks F 3
FARC Front Commander Shot by Fellow Guerrillas F 4
Briefs: New Military Unit F 4

PARAGUAY

Church, Union Report Release of Detainees H 1
[ABC COLOR 26 May]
Editor Calls Williamsburg Resolution 'Rhetoric' H 1
[HOY 2 Jun]

PERU

Economy Minister Delivers Speech to Nation J 1
[EL COMERCIO 26 May]
Leaders Reply to Criticisms by Chile's Pinochet J 5
Trade Delegation Leaves for ROK, China, UK J 6
Havana Cites Labor Leaders on Factory Closing J 6
Shining Path Terrorist Actions Reported 2 Jun J 7
Terrorism Continues Despite Measures 3 Jun J 7
New Civil Guard Supreme Director Installed 3 Jun J 8
Shining Path Member Detained in Trujillo J 8

VENEZUELA

Students Stage Demonstration at U.S. Embassy [Havana] L 1
Reportage on Spanish Prime Minister's Visit L 1
Caracas Radio Interview L 1
Havana Report L 2

MEXICO

Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez Arrives on Visit [EFE] M 1
De la Madrid, Spain's Gonzalez on C.A. Crisis [EFE] M 1
PAN Leader Denies 'Collusion' With United States M 2
[EL UNIVERSAL 30 May]

PANAMA

Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez Arrives N 1
News Conference N 2
Three Agreements Signed N 5
Gonzalez Leaves for Mexico N 5
De la Espriella Views Peace, Gonzalez Visit N 6
Paredes Advocates New Area Peace Force N 7
Amado on U.S. Policy, Money Laundering Charges N 7
Briefs: New Railroad Director N 8

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Monge Praises Special U.S. Envoy's Mission P 1
Netherlands Foreign Minister Pays Short Visit P 1
[LA NACION 27 May]
PVP Leaders Arrested in Nicaraguan Border Area P 2
Nicaraguan Detainees Turned Over to Ambassador P 2

EL SALVADOR

Assembly Grants Magana Permission for U.S. Trip P 3
Stone's Arrival, U.S. Diplomatic Changes Cited P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 3 Jun]

Commerce, Industry Welcome Stone P 4
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 3 Jun]
National Unity Plan Said 'Falling Apart' P 4
[PROCESO 16-22 May]
Army Continues To Fight Rebels in Morazan P 5
Army Losses in Tenancingo P 6
Cacaguatique Transmitter Destroyed P 6
Extremists Release Soldiers P 6
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 4 Jun]
ERP Guerrilla Commander Freed in Amnesty P 7
Radio Venceremos Reports Army Casualties P 7
Reports Seizure of Town P 7
50 Army Casualties P 8
Brigade Withdraws From Cacaguatique P 8
Tenancingo Occupation Reported P 9
Victory Applauded P 10
Microwave Center Destroyed P 11
U.S. C-130 Flight Reported P 11
Correction to Armed Forces Personnel Changes P 12

GUATEMALA

Rios Montt on Stone, Belize, Spanish Relations P 12
Views Contadora, Elections P 13
President Announces Plan To Create Civil Guard P 13
[PRENSA LIBRE 3 Jun]
Army Announces Results of Political Amnesty P 14
Guerrillas, Captive Killed in Police-PGT Clash P 14
Havana Reports Police-Guerrilla Clash P 14
Havana Cites Guatemalan Bishops' Denunciation P 14

HONDURAS

Defense Minister Cited on War With Nicaragua [Havana] P 15
Organizations To Urge Rejection of U.S. Base [TIEMPO 3 Jun] P 15
CGT Condemns Planned Center [TIEMPO 3 Jun] P 16
Nicaraguan Ambassador Calls His Removal Routine P 16
Replacement Named P 17
Sandinist Forces Reportedly Fire at Villages P 17
Army Deploys to Border P 17

NICARAGUA

Ortega Interviewed on 'Face the People' P 18
D'Escoto Returns From Panama, Colombia P 19
Militia Leader Cited on Combat Readiness P 19
Foreign Ministry Reports Honduran Mortar Fire P 20
Diplomatic Notes Issued on Honduran Incidents P 21
Anti-Sandinist Robelo Criticizes Contadora P 21
Voice of Sandino on Harassment of Stations P 22
Havana Reports Invitation to Richard Stone P 22
D'Escoto's Statements in Cartagena Cited [Havana] P 23
Havana Reports Borge Denied U.S. Visa P 23
Havana Cites Borge Statement to NOTIMEX P 23
Army Clashes With Counterrevolutionaries [Havana] P 23
Briefs: Land for Reservists; Czechoslovak Trucks; P 24
BCIE Loan; Troop Movements;
Ramirez Message to Reserves

CUBA

Effects of State Department Reassignments Cited Q 1
Ender's Criticism of C.A. Policy Cited Q 2
Western Nations Accused of Obstructionism in U.N. Q 2
Commentator Reviews Result of Cartagena Meeting Q 3
Ribicic, Delegation Visit Isle of Youth [TANJUG] Q 3
Meet With Castro 3 June [TANJUG] Q 4
Depart Havana for Belgrade [TANJUG] Q 4
LCY-PCC Joint Press Statement [TANJUG] Q 5
Fidel, Raul Castro Award Canecutters Flags Q 7
Guyana's Independence Day Commemorated Q 7

CARIBBEAN

Caricom Meeting Stresses South-South Cooperation S 1
Shearer Views C.A. Upheavals S 2
Intraregional Energy Cooperation Urged S 3

GRENADA

Bishop on Need for Official Relations With U.S. S 3
Creation of Constitutional Commission Announced S 4
Cubans To Speed Up Construction of New Airport [Havana] S 5

JAMAICA

Manley Hits Pre-Election Fund Raising Trail S 5

GUYANA

MIRROR Says Government Forging Imperialist Ties T 1
Strikes Protesting Food Shortages Continue T 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Pact Issues Statement in Cartegena V 1

URUGUAY

Alvarez Confirms Resumption of Dialogue V 1

ARMY COMMANDER ON PERON'S STATUS, OTHER ISSUES

PY031631 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1824 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Mar del Plata, 2 Jun (NA) -- Army Commander General Cristino Nicolaides stated here today that neither the military junta nor the Army is considering the possibility of pardoning former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron.

Nicolaides also denied that the country is now facing a terrorist resurgence and that the Joint Forces Commission, investigating the responsibility for strategic and political decisions during the war over the Malvinas, has been given a deadline to give its verdict. Regarding Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, retired, he stated that he had to analyze "his situation thoroughly."

The commander in chief of the Army made these statements shortly after arriving in this city to attend the target firing practices of the 601st Air Defense Artillery Group headquartered in Mar del Plata.

Regarding former president Maria Estela Martinez de Peron's situation, Nicolaides asserted "that no negotiation is being carried out at Army command level" and pointed out that "there are no changes" regarding her situation since "it is not being analyzed by the military junta."

Nicolaides' statements contradicted those made by Interior Minister General Llamil Reston on Tuesday in Santiago del Estero in which he said that the Armed Forces "are considering" the possibility of restoring political rights to the former president.

He also stated that he has never talked about a subversive resurgence, but admitted that he has referred to "the possibilities that the resurgence might appear since there are evidence and signs to that effect."

When asked whether the media reports regarding the alleged return to the country of Montonero leaders Mario Firmenich and Fernando Vaca Narvaja were true, he stated that he had only learned about this through the media. He emphasized: "I have no information from other sources about the visit."

Regarding those reports, Nicolaides once again referred to the terrorist resurgence and said that "the presence of those people would confirm the signs" that there is a possibility of a terrorist resurgence.

Regarding the war over the Malvinas he said that he would have to "thoroughly analyze" the situation of former President Leopoldo Galtieri who has reportedly been reprimanded for a "serious breach of the code of honor."

He declined to elaborate any further, claiming "reasons of ethics" as an excuse, but he said that the punishment the former commander in chief might deserve has nothing to do with the Joint Forces Comission's verdict. This commission is in charge of investigating the political and strategic responsibilities for the Malvinas war.

In addition, he denied that a deadline had been set for the commission to submit a decision, referring to rumours mentioning 9 July as the date when the investigation should be completed.

When asked whether the state of siege would be in force until the elections take place, Nicolaides stated that "all legal precautions are being taken and those which are not legal will have to be abolished."

On the other hand, he termed as "preposterous" the rumor that the military junta may decide its own dissolution simultaneously with the call to general elections. "Whoever said so I believe does not have the faintest idea of what is going on within the military junta", the Army commander in chief stressed.

BIGNONE LEAVES FOR BELGRADE; SCHEDULE RELEASED

PY042325 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1840 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (NA) -- President Reynaldo Bignone left this afternoon for Belgrade, where on Tuesday he will make a speech on behalf of the Group of 77 before the Sixth Conference of UNCTAD, within the framework of a 5-day official visit.

Bignone left in company of his wife, Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari, Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe, and other officials who make up his official delegation. In a brief ceremony held at the officers' mess just before leaving the El Palomar Airbase, President Bignone delegated the presidential powers to Interior Minister Llamil Reston.

According to the foreign minister's statement last night, Bignone will summon to Belgrade the head of the Argentine delegation to the Vatican, General Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo, retired, who is in Rome, to report on aspects of the talks being held at the Holy See.

The presidential plane will make a technical stopover in the Brazilian city of Recife, on its way to Belgrade. This technical stop will be only for 2 hours -- according to reports here -- because of the decision of Olinda Governor Jose Arnaldo Amaral to declare Bignone persona non grata.

This change in plans could not be confirmed at the Argentine Presidency, while Argentine Ambassador to Brasilia Hugo Camino stated that the change in plans responds to Bignone's commitments in Argentina, according to international agency reports. These reports said that the governor of Olinda, the city that Bignone wanted to visit during his technical stop in Recife, has made this decision in solidarity with the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo.

The plane which is taking Bignone and his delegation to Yugoslavia is scheduled to arrive at the airport of Belgrade tomorrow at 1200 Argentine time (1700 local time). Bignone will make a 5-day official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Yugoslav authorities due to his participation as speaker in the UNCTAD conference.

On this occasion, Bignone will refer to the conclusions of the meeting of the Group of 77 held in Buenos Aires, during which the developing nations expressed a common idea on the world economic situation and future prospects in this regard.

On Tuesday, Bignone will read at the Belgrade Sava Center Building -- Where the meeting of UNCTAD will be held until 30 June -- the "Buenos Aires Message" in his role as president of the country that hosted the meeting held here in April 1983. Bignone and his delegation will remain 3 days in Belgrade, and then they will visit the cities of Sagreb and Dubrovnik, then will return to Buenos Aires on Friday afternoon, 10 June.

On arriving at Surcin Airport in Belgrade, the Argentine president will be welcomed by his Yugoslav counterpart, Mika Spiljak.

On Monday, 6 June, Bignone will go to the Yugoslav Government Palace where, beginning 0900, he will hold an official meeting with Spiljak, during which they will assess current bilateral relations between the two countries and will also review the current international situation. Later, at 1100, Bignone will attend at the Sava Center the inauguration of deliberations of the fourth UNCTAD conference. Then, the Argentine delegation will be honored with a reception at Government Palace, during which both Bignone and Spiljak will make speeches.

In the afternoon, the Argentine delegation will pay homage to Marshal Josep Broz Tito at the mausoleum where Tito's remains are kept, at the Memorial Center, where Bignone will place a wreath. The Argentine delegation will do the same thing at Mount Avala, in front of the unknown soldier monument.

In the evening, Bignone and his retinue will attend the official reception which Spiljak will offer to the visitors. On Tuesday, 7 June, at 1100, Bignone will deliver his speech to the UNCTAD conference, and then he will visit the "ZMAJ" factory of agricultural machinery in Belgrade. At noon, Bignone will visit Nikolay Ljubicic, president of the Socialist Republic of Serbia -- one of the six republics which make up the Republic of Yugoslavia.

In the afternoon, Bignone will receive the heads of diplomatic delegations accredited to Belgrade, at the "Old Palace", where the delegation will stay, and later he will attend a reception which Argentine Ambassador Juan Carlos Gimenez Melo will give.

On Wednesday, Bignone will hold a second round of talks with President Spiljak, who will then offer a luncheon of farewell to Bignone. On Wednesday afternoon, Bignone and his delegation will travel to the city of Zagreb, capital of the Republic of Croatia, where they will be welcomed by President Milutin Baltic.

On Thursday the president will tour the city and will visit the factory of electric generators "Rade Komcar" and the museum of the metropolitan cathedral. At noon he will participate in the luncheon to be given by President Baltic at the Banski Dvori Government Palace, and in the afternoon they will travel to the city of Dubrovnik, where they will stay until Friday, June 16 [as received] when they will return to Buenos Aires.

The Argentine Air Force plane that will carry Bignone during his trip will make technical stopovers in Recife, Brazil, and on his return, in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. They are expected to arrive in Ezeiza Airport at 1700 Saturday, 11 June.

PRESIDENT BIGNONE PAYS VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

For Yugoslav reportage of the visit to the SFRY of President of the Republic of Argentina General Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone, including his arrival on 5 June, see the Yugoslavia section of the 6 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RUMORS SAY BRITISH PLANES REFUEL IN BRAZIL

PY031710 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1351 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (DYN) -- Presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz said today that "I do not make any comments on newspaper reports which I am not acquainted with." He said this in reply to a question regarding international news agencies' reports that Brazil is allowing British aircraft en route to the Malvinas to refuel in its territory.

According to these agencies, the information has been supplied by the British daily THE GUARDIAN which, in turn, was quoting an authoritative Brazilian source.

THE GUARDIAN also mentions that refueling operations for British planes are taking place at a military base in Rio Grande do Sul, a state located in southern Brazil bordering on Uruguay and Argentina. Allegations have been made before that British airplanes en route to the Malvinas are refueling in Brazilian territory, but these allegations have been denied by Itamaraty officials. Nevertheless, it is known that British aircraft have landed in Brazil at least twice to refuel during technical emergency stopovers after in-flight refueling attemts had failed.

FOREIGN MINISTER SEES IMPROVED U.S. RELATIONS

PY032035 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1811 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 2 Jun (NA) -- Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari stated today that bilateral relations with the United States are "better now than during the Malvinas conflict," and again rejected outright the possibility of an armed confrontation with Chile over the Beagle Channel conflict.

In Lanari's opinion, qualifying the state of those relations "is an unproductive and inconvenient excercise", because there have always been "marked differences between the two countries which I do not need to explain." Lanari thus alluded mainly to what happened during the South Atlantic war. Nevertheless, he said, "Achieving better relations is to the advantage of the two countries, but the steps to that end should be gradual and progressive, and must be supported with deeds."

About the Beagle question, Lanari said that "neither Argentina nor Chile have the intention" to go to war, because that "would be absurd." He pointed out the possibilities of economic complementation between Argentina and Chile in a way that would permit "to increase our bilateral trade without either country having to knock on the door of markets which are farther away."

He mentioned, among other things, the possibility of the production of Jujuy Province going out through the Pacific Ocean under an agreement with Chile, in exchange for an outlet through the Atlantic Ocean for Chilean export products.

LABOR MINISTER, UNION DELEGATION LEAVE FOR ILO

PY042030 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2335 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (TELAM) -- Labor Minister Hector Villaveiran dismissed here today the possibility that the union delegation forming part of the tripartite commission that will participate in the ILO's annual meeting might be questioned by the leaders of the independent delegation because, he said, "the invitation was open." Villaveiran made these statements at Ezeiza International Airport shortly before departing for Geneva.

The independent delegation from the CGT-RA [General Labor Confederation of the Argentine Republic] and the 62 Organizations traveled on the same plane as the labor minister. The delegation, which is made up of Fernando Donaires (paper manufacturing sector), Cesar Loza (stevedores), Andres Mancusso (light and power union) and Juan Petrecca (cemetery workers) was seen off by Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the CGT-BRASIL [General Labor Confederation --Brazil Street]

Asked about the union delegation making up the tripartite commission that will officially participate in the annual ILO meeting, Ubaldini said that the delegation's members will have the responsibility of accounting for their presence at the meeting, not only to the people that they represent but also to the people in general.

For its part, the union delegation that will participate in the ILO meeting will leave on an Aerolineas Argentinas flight from Ezeiza International airport at 1700 tomorrow. The delegation is headed by Rene Pablo Azar, president of the Motor Transport Workers Union (UTA) and it is made up of Armando Basualdo (Federation of Tucuman Sugar Industry Workers), Nuncio Cocimano (TURF) [expansion unknown] Angel del Pino (Metallurgical Supervisors Association) and Enrique Pugliese (personnel of the General Taxation Directorate).

AIR BATTLE WITH CHILE NARROWLY AVOIDED

PY052150 Paris AFP in Spanish 1543 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, Jun 5 (AFP) Argentine and Chilean aircraft were on the point of engaging in combat in the southern zone here because of confusion caused by an Argentine helicopter that made an emergency landing in Chile, according to press reports learned here today.

Two independent dailies in this capital, LA PRENSA and CLARIN released reports on the incident, which occurred on 25 May when an Argentine helicopter that was flying from Ushuaia (capital of the Tierra del Fuego, south of here) to Rio Gallegos (200 km to the north) experienced difficulties that forced it to make an emergency landing in Manantiales, Chile. Alerted by Chilean authorities, the Government of Ushuaia sent two civil airplanes to pick up the crew and materials from the helicopter. At the same time, according to the press sources, two Argentine Navy planes took off from the nearby naval base in Rio Grande, to look for the helicopter, without giving notice of their action to the Argentine Air Force.

When Chilean radar revealed the presence of these craft, the base at Punta Arenas scrambled a flight squadron to intercept them. The Chilean aircraft were detected by the Argentine Air Force, which immediately scrambled abroad their planes.

Both formations were on the brink of an armed encounter, according to the press, which was only avoided by the opportune intervention of the radio base at Manatiales, which clarified the situation of the downed helicopter and explained the subsequent rescue operation. The press reports added that all the combat planes returned to their respective posts, but remained armed and in a state of alert for one week.

POLITICIANS BRIEFED ON BEAGLE NEGOTIATIONS

PY020233 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2335 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 May (TELAM) -- The special commission that the government appointed for the purpose of confidentially briefing political leaders on the papal proposal met today with Admiral Emilio Eduardo Massera, retired, and with members of the movement he leads, the Party for Social Democracy. It was possible to learn today that the commission held separate meetings over the weekend with Deolindo Bittel, the first vice president of the Justicialist Party; Radical Party leader Carlos Contin; Federal Party President Francisco Manrique and with Engineer Alvaro Alsogaray, head of the Democratic Center Union.

The meeting with Massera, like all the other meetings, was held behind close doors in an unidentified place.

When asked about the matters that were discussed, Massera replied he had no comments to make but that he learned the details of the pope's proposal and of the negotiations being held at the Vatican. For his part, Alsogaray admitted that he received an oral report over the weekend. He added that he promised to respect the confidential nature of the information despite the fact that he does not agree with it.

Alsogaray quoted the communique that his party issued on the matter today, underlining the paragraph that states: We can assert that nothing would be more harmful to the nation's interests at this time than the acceptance or rejection of the proposal. Negotiations are still under way and there will soon be definitions, for wither good or bad, on the basis of which a decision will be made.

Justificalist Party leader Deolindo Bittel could not be contacted today because he traveled again to Chaco Province, but Radical Party leader Carlos Contin said: I did not receive foldiers with reports about the Beagle this afternoon, but rather oral information that was supplied by well-informed government officials, that is, experts on the Beagle issue. Contin added: Since confidential meetings with other multiparty movements will continue during the week, we decided to postpone the multiparty meeting scheduled for Wednesday until next week. This week we will only talk by phone, he concluded.

Federal Party leader Francisco Manrique also admitted that he met with the commission over the weekend and that his party is now studying the information received. Popular Leftist Front (FIP) leader Jorge Abelardo Ramos said: An interministerial commission will visit us in the next few days to give us details of the pope's proposal.

Juan Carlos Manes, head of the Intransigent Party Political Action Committee, reported that his party received an invitation to meet with the commission, although the date still has not been set. In Rosario, Progressive Democratic Party President Rafael Martinez Raymonda said he was not aware of any invitation to hold a confidential meeting, but that since he would travel to Buenos Aires in the next few hours, something might turn up. Sources close to the Federalist Center Party [Partido Federalista de Centro], which is led by Cristina Guzman, reported that there will be news tomorrow morning.

HAVANA CITES UNITAS EXERCISES NEAR BEAGLE CHANNEL

FL031241 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires -- The U.S. and Chilean navies are carrying out the Unitas 83 exercises at the Strait of Magellan, which is very close to an area disputed by Argentina and Chile. The exercises are taking place near the Beagle Channel, where three islands claimed by Argentina and Chile are located and which came near to igniting an armed conflict between the two countries.

GOVERNMENT MEASURE REPEALS BAN ON STRIKES

PY052100 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] The government yesterday lifted a ban on strikes which had been in force since the 1976 coup.

In formal terms, Law 22.825 repealed Laws 21.261 and 21.400 and in fact yesterday's move was little more than a formality as the ban on strikes had been largely ineffective for nearly 12 months since last year's general liberalization. But Cesar Loza, head of the Port Workers' Union, said that the outgoing laws had always represented a "sword of Damocles" over workers' heads.

The text of the new law was extremely brief, a mere two articles. It confined itself to rescinding the former legislation with the comment that the repealed laws had been necessary in the light of "critical political, economic and social circumstances" at the time they were passed. In short, they had always constituted temporary "emergency" legislation. In conclusion, the new law described itself as a further step in the process of normalization.

DESTEFANIS DEPARTS FOR EUROPE SEEKING SUPPORT

PY052015 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Jun 83 p 11

[Excerpt] Osvaldo Destefanis, the organizer of the frustrated voyage to visit Argentine war graves in the Malvinas Islands, left for Europe last night to raise international support for a fresh attempt. He plans to visit France, Spain, Italy, the Vatican, Switzerland and possibly Britain. Prior to his departure the president of the "Centre of Volunteers for the Fatherland" said he has arranged meetings with Michael Foot, leader of Britain's opposition Labour Party, and Tam Dalyell, a labour politician and persistent critic of the Conservative government's handling of the Malvinas conflict.

He will try to persuade British Government officials to permit a pilgrimage to the Argentine war cemetery on the islands. A spokesmen for the British interests section of the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires confirmed he had asked for a visa to visit Britain. He added that the request had been passed on to London for processing.

PERONIST GROUPS REJECT DRAFT ELECTORAL LAW

PY042200 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1425 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (NA) -- Several groups within the Peronist Movement in Buenos Aires not only agreed in voicing their disagreement over the electoral system that will presumably be applied at the forthcoming elections, but also laid the groundwork for an accord to have single tickets running for the internal elections.

At a meeting where these topics were examined, the following groups were in attendance: the 62 Organizations, the Unity, Solidarity and Organization Movement (MUSO), the Peronist Unity Front (FUP), the Iron Guard, the Metropolitan Political Union Bloc and the 8 October Group.

As was learned, it still remains to contact the Justicialist Action Coordinating Board, led by Angel Robledo, and the Intransigence and Peronist Mobilization (FUP).

The main subject was the drafting of single tickets for the party's leadership candidates and other elective posts within the city of Buenos Aires. Agreements were reached on the subject although some aspects need to be ironed out.

There was unanimous agreement to reject the proportional system that will presumably be applied at the 30 October elections.

In this regard, a statement was issued in which the military administration is being accused of again trying to have "its old dream of breeding its offspring."

Other paragraph of the statement says: "The minorities despised by the people are seeking a system which would protect them against the second complete defeat." The statement goes on to say: "As Peronists we denounce as ineffective a hybrid (electoral) system conforming to the figures of a state-run poll." "They make the law to set the snare", the statement added, but the signatories of the statement made it clear that "they are wasting their time" because "neither the Electoral Board, nor the dhont system, nor the government's gorilla propaganda are effective obstacles to the Peronist victory." [sentenced as received]

The statement further stressed "we already beat them in 1945 and in 1973," referring to the Peronist victories in the elections held in those years. The statement denounced "the electoral technocrats' snare," and the signatories of the statement emphasized that the Peronists "are a majority and we will be in the government, whatever the spirit of the spurious electoral system that they may concoct."

The statement finally added that "only through the massive Justicialist vote a peaceful revolution will be possible."

The meeting was attended by Juan Minichillo and Carlos Ruckauf (62 Organizations); Roberto Digon and Mario Gonzalez (MUSO); Julio Barbaro and Alberto Stecco (FUP); Alejandro Pandra and Armando Cansiano (Iron Guard); Mariano Martin (8 October) and Amadeo Genta and Julio Ramos (Metropolitan Bloc).

POPULAR SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED

PY032123 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1816 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (TELAM) -- Today Eduardo F. Marquardt, a federal judge who has jurisdiction over electoral matters, gave final recognition -- in accordance with Law 22,627 for the organization of political parties -- to the Popular Socialist Party (PSP) at the national level with the exclusive right of using this name and other rights and attributes granted by the law.

The judge also declared that the legal requirements on the PSP declaration of principles, bases of political action and the party statutes are adequate with the observations indicated in the resolution.

DEPUTY FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER INSTALLED 3 JUN

PY042105 Paris AFP in Spanish 0121 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 3 Jun (AFP) -- Carlos Rivas Grana was installed as Bolivia's new deputy foreign affairs minister in La Paz today. Rivas Grana replaces Franklin Anaya. Rivas Grana, who is a member of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), served as presidential economic adviser until a short time ago.

The new foreign affairs deputy minister stated that he committed to God, the homeland and his party to tirelessly promote international relations through the Andean Pact and the nonaligned countries. On installing Rivas Grana, Foreign Minister Marcial Tamayo Saenz pointed to Rivas Grana's dedication and professional qualifications. Tamayo also thanked Franklin Anaya for his work.

PEASANTS CLAIM ARGENTINE MILITARY ENCROACHMENT

PY042015 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Jun 83 p 7

[Excerpt] Potosi, 31 May (PRESENCIA) -- According to reports made by a presant leader of Sur Lipez Province in Potosi Department, which borders on Argentina, helicopters carrying members of the Argentine Armed Forces recently penetrated three kilometers into Bolivian territory. Tito Mendoza, a campesino leader from that province, in statements made to the Potosi press, reported that "in the past month of April, several Argentine militarymen arrived in three helicopters near the Mojon River on the borde, and after the military had camped, the helicopters returned to their place of origin."

Mendoza added that after a few days the helicopters returned to carry the militarymen back and that this event drew the attention of the residents who named a representative to travel to Tupiza, where the 10th Army Division is stationed, but that the officers regarded this event as irrelevant. Finally, Mendoza stated that "a report has now been submitted to the department's authorities for investigation."

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CHILEAN AIRSPACE VIOLATION

PY042020 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] The foreign minister has stated that the National Security Council (CONASE) is perm nently [word indistinct], adding that he had no knowledge of reports on a Chilean violation of Bolivian airspace. Marcial Tamayo explained that the security organizations are constantly on the alert, when he was asked by the press about reports made by peasants of Potosi Department regarding the incursion in that area by planes with Chilean markings. The foreign minister replied that he had no knowledge of those reports or any official information regarding an alleged violation of our territorial sovereignty.

He also stated that his ministry does not know of the presence of two North Korean citizens in Bolivia, adding that Bolivia has no diplomatic relations with that country. He said that their alleged presence in La Paz has been reported to (Jorge Traverso), Bolivian charge d'affaires in Lima, since they would have had to enter Bolivia via Peru after obtaining diplomatic visas. (Traverso) told the foreign minister that no visas had been granted to North Korean citizens for entering Bolivia.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES UK AIRCRAFT REFUELED

PY031715 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] It is not true that Brazil is refuelling British planes that are on their way to the Malvinas Islands. This denial was made by Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro during a chat he had with journalists in Lisbon. The foreign minister made a stopover in the Portuguese capital on his way to Belgrade, where he will participate in the UNCTAD meeting, which will open on Monday with 166 countries in attendance.

It was the London daily THE GUARDIAN that published the report that Brazil is presumably refuelling British planes. According to the English newspaper, the refuelling is carried out in Rio Grande do Sul State.

FOREIGN MINISTER GUERREIRO VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

For Yugoslav reportage on the visit to the SFRY of Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, including his arrival on 5 June and talks with SFRY Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, see the Yugoslavia section of the 6 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TRADE MISSION SET TO VISIT MOSCOW IN JULY

PY060325 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jun 83 p 21

[Excerpts] The director of the Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil (CACEX), Carlos Viacava, will travel to Moscow early in July to see if the exportation of Brazilian agricultural products can be increased by $700 million over the next 12 months. Together with the coordinator of the International Advisory Office of the Finance Ministry, Tarcisio Marciano da Rocha, Viacava will participate in the Brazilian delegation which will travel to the Soviet capital.

The Brazilian Government's intention is to consolidate the export of agricultural products to the Soviet market, especially corn, rice and beans. If there were a corn surplus this year, Brazil would have increased the sale of corn to the Soviet Union. One of the problems in the bilateral trade relation with the Soviet Union is its imbalance in Brazil's favor. The same thing is true of all the East European countries, except Poland.

Last year, Brazil imported $186.5 million, mainly oil, from the Soviet Union while exporting $509.5 million. That is a balance of $323 million in Brazil's favor. With all East Europe, the balance tilted toward Brazil by $740 million; the difference between $464 million worth of Brazilian imports and $1.2 billion worth of Brazilian exports. Imports from East Europe increased by 87.4 percent while exports to the same area decreased by 31 percent compared with 1981, but still the imbalance persists.

The Soviet Union is a traditional importer of agricultural products. It estimated its July 1982-June 1983 grain production at 180 million tons, and its imports from the United States, Argentina, Canada, EEC, Brazil and Thailand at 36 million tons. Brazil wants to expand its sales of agricultural products, especially chicken meat. The Soviet Union could import frozen chicken in increasing amounts because of the high production cost in the internal market. In that regard, Brazilian chicken meat is very competitive in terms of quality and cost. Brazil produces the chicken feed ingredients and has efficient production, handling and transporting methods, according to government expers.

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS COLOMBIA, VIEWS ISSUES

PY042045 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Schweitzer has stated in Colombia that the political system established by President Pinochet is not exhausted. Foreign Minister Schweitzer stated during a press conference granted in Bogota that Chile's transition toward democracy will continue until 1989, adding that political parties will be banned until the transition period ends.

During the press conference, the foreign minister referred to Chile's international problems. He said that the southern border dispute with Argentina will continue in the hands of the Holy See until the pope deems that the mediation is exhausted. We will continue to wait, he added. As for Bolivia's sea outlet, Schweitzer stated that it is a bilateral issue, adding that there is nobody to hold talks with because Bolivia severed relations with Chile.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR SAYS INCIDENT 'SMOOTHED OVER'

PY032120 Paris AFP in Spanish 0325 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 2 Jun (AFP) -- French Ambassador to Chile Leon Bouvier affirmed today that relations between the two countries are normal and that the situation created over the remarks of Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson in Paris has been smoothed out. Asked whether he had any explanation for Cheysson's remark's Ambassador Bouvier said that he had no declaration to make.

After meeting with the director general of foreign policy at the Foreign Ministry, Jaime Lagos, the French diplomat said that the incident is over. Upon his return last Monday from a trip for routine consultations to Paris on 6 May, Bouvier declined to make any statement.

In turn, Lagos agreed with Bouvier that the incident is closed in order to permit relations between the two countries to proceed normally. He said that Ambassador Bouvier had told him that the French Government wanted to put an end to the incident and, that he had told the ambassador that the Chilean Government also wanted to end it. Lagos said that the ambassador and he agreed that relations should continue as they have traditionally, on the basis of mutual respect.

LABOR LEADERS FORM NATIONAL WORKERS COMMAND

PY031440 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0323 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 1 May (EFE) -- The National Workers Command or Multiunion Group was created today during a long meeting of 25 leaders of various labor groups. The meeting was chaired by Rodolfe Seguel, president of the Copper Workers Confederation, and it was attended by leaders of the Private Employees Confederation, the National Labor Union Coordinating Board, the Democratic Workers Union, and the United Workers Front.

The meeting reached the decision to formally establish the group that will be known as the National Workers Command or Multiunion Group. During the meeting, the new group called for a second national protest day on 14 June. The Multiunion Group will then stage a number of peaceful protest actions.

The first National protest day held on 11 May was promoted by the Copper Workers Confederation, and in the aftermath, Rodolfo Seguel and three other leaders were indicted but are free on bond.

INTERIOR MINISTRY APPEALS CASE ON UNION LEADERS

PY032025 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 28 May 83 p 23

[Text] The Interior Ministry appealed yesterday to the Santiago Court against Judge Hernan Cereceda's decision to release on bail after being indicted four CTC [Confederation of Copper Workers] leaders, Rodolfo Seguel, Roberto Carvajal, Jose Perez and Manuel Rodriguez. This appeal follows two previous ones submitted Wednesday night, after the judge had indicted the four above mentioned union leaders and acquitted six others.

One appeal is related to the indictment decision per se, and another to the decision to prosecute the indicted leaders solely for alleged violations of Article II of the State Security Law. In its appeal, the Interior Ministry requested that the defendents also be prosecuted for alleged violations of Article 6 of the same law.

SEGUEL ON 14 JUNE PROTEST, PRO-REGIME MOVEMENT

PY032200 Paris AFP in Spanish 0216 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 1 Jun (AFP) -- Chilean labor leader Rodolfo Seguel, who promoted the national protest day on 11 May, warned today that the formation of a civilian-military movement backing the Pinochet government entails the danger of confrontations. The top leader of the Copper Workers Confederation (CTC) said that I am a peaceful man and I do not like confrontations. This confederation, with other labor organizations, has called for a second national protest day on 14 June.

After the 11 May demonstrations, which ended up with two dead and hundreds in jail, President Pinochet called on his backers to defend the regime in a more active way, and gave his approval for the formation of a civilian-military movement which had been proposed by pro-government unionists. In declarations to be published in the weekly QUE PASA this Thursday, Seguel said that one could think that the president is calling for a confrontation between his backers and his opponents. We could call for the creation of a civilian-labor movement to defend not the workers alone, but all of us, Seguel said. Then he added, but we do not want confrontations, nobody does.

Referring to the next national protest day which is being prepared by the newly created National Workers Command (CNT), Seguel noted that he will ask his followers not to come out on the streets as they did 3 weeks ago, because that could result in killings and imprisonments. Asked about the objective of these protests, Seguel replied that the first one is to demand for a return to democracy, and to stress the need to end unemployment, to repeal the laws restricting union activities and the right to strike. Elected president of the CTC -- which represents those who work at the country's main source of earnings -- Seguel gained notoriety in Chile only in the past weeks when he promoted the 11 May demonstrations and succeeded in creating the CNT.

In his interview granted to the weekly QUE PASA, Seguel admitted that he is considered as the Chilean Walesa in some circles, because of the belief in nonviolence which also characterizes the Polish labor leader Lech Walesa. Seguel concluded by saying that Walesa lives under a communist dictatorship which has been hard on him. Here we live under another dictatorship which is... the official, rightist dictatorship.

LLOREDA CAICEDO DISCUSSES CONTADORA EFFORT

PA031841 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 May 83 p 1 B

[Interview granted by Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo to correspondent Patricia Larag date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Lara] Considering that the U.S. Government's efforts to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government were disclosed when a U.S. National Security Council act was published in that country's papers, what is the U.S. stand on the Contadora effort? The rumor in certain U.S. circles is that in Reagan's eyes the Contadora effort is too pro-Nicaragua.

[Lloreda] For the United States, the Contadora position is not completely satisfactory. However, there has been no pronouncement against it. On the contrary, the U.S. representative in the United Nations has commented favorably on it. In the U.S. Congress there is also a positive climate to seek other paths than those proposed by the U.S. Administration.

The point over which there is the most disagreement is the emphasis that the United States usually places on the issue of its national security as the basis of many of its decisions. That worries us because historically many mistakes have been made in this region on the basis of that argument. This can obviously lead to situations that might contradict the international principles that we have upheld and defended.

[Lara] But Reagan has also publicly admitted that he supports the guerrillas that are fighting the Nicaraguan Government.

[Lloreda] Yes. That, obviously, has been a very controversial issue in the United States, the so-called covert operations and the support that the government's agencies may be giving to these groups at a given moment... I believe that the official U.S. Government's stand has certain positive aspects, but others are frankly worrisome.

[Lara] How are the relations between Colombia and the United States doing? It has been learned that when Reagan visited Colombia he was greatly displeased by President Betancur's speech....

[Lloreda] In general, our relations are good. Undoubtedly, however, they are not as close as they may have been in the past. This stems from Colombia's decision to adopt a more independent position and to act in accordance with its own views at the international organizations. This is a slightly different policy than the one implemented in recent years, which called for very close cooperation with the United States. This does not mean that we plan to break a friendship, but merely that we are going to place it within a framework marked by respect and dignity.

[Lara] Colombia has promoted the idea of curbing the arms race in Central America. However, it has authorized the Army to buy military equipment worth billions of pesos. It is not incongruous to promote abroad a policy that contradicts that which is implemented domestically?

[Lloreda] Colombia's military expenditures are very modest compared with those of other Latin American nations. They are much lower, proportionally speaking, than the expenditures of certain Central American countries. Therefore, there is no contradiction in this area.

The intention to curb the arms race does not contradict every country's need to have a public force with which to preserve its public order domestically and defend its sovereignty.

[Lara] President Betancur, and you as his foreign minister, have undoubtedly developed a progessive international policy especially with regards to Central America. However, the ambassadors appointed during the previous administration remain in those countries. The last administration not only implemented a very different policy, but was also in favor of a military solution and even opposed the French-Mexican initiative, which called for a dialogue between the conflicting parties in El Salvador. Does this mean that Colombia's international policy reflects the president's personal views rather than a general policy structured by all of the Foreign Ministry's offices?

[Lloreda] By constitutional mandate, the president is in charge of the country's international plicy. The foreign minister and other Foreign Ministry officials carry out his instructions. This includes all ambassadors without exception, even if they were appointed by some previous administration.

[Lara] Speaking of weapons, after the uproar unvolving the Libyan planes, it seems that the Hercules C-130, the only plane that could have landed on a short Colombian landing strip, was basically carrying spare parts and, according to a Brazilian militaryman, some weapons that were best suited for a regular army than for a guerrilla group. Furthermore, the Foreign Ministry never said that it had any evidence that these weapons were destined for Colombia. The only specific fact is that the Libyan planes were carrying weapons for Nicaragua, and that they did not request authorization to use our airspace to carry weapons, but medicines. In other words, the Libyans lied about that. But as regards the charge that the weapons were destined for Colombia, what was that uproar all about?

[Lloreda] I see that you have investigated the issue carefully. There were important indications. The date coincided with the symbolic date of one of those groups; the planes' route was not the most logical, and the Colombian Government was not informed of the nature of the cargo... All that, plus some reports that I probably do not know about, led the intelligence services to believe that a part of those weapons might be destined for Colombian subversive groups. However, as you have very accurately indicated, despite these indications, the Foreign Ministry had to limit itself to noting that the Chicago Convention had been violated. This convention establishes that states transporting weapons must get specific authorization from the countries from which they are requesting overflight permits. That was not done. This is why the Colombian Government protested. It could go no further...

[Lara] So there is no evidence that those weapons were coming here...

[Lloreda] The Foreign Ministry always felt that there was not enough evidence... The function of the military forces is to prevent any situation that might affect the public order. The Foreign Ministry, on the other hand, can only act at the diplomatic level in connection with fully confirmed developments...

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ TO BE CONTADORA GROUP SPOKESMAN

PA031939 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1923 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Bogota, 3 Jun (EFE) -- Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez will be the spokesman for the four Contadora Group countries before U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Colombian President Belisario Betancur made this official announcement in Bogota today.

The Colombian president said that the Spanish chief of government "carries in his agenda" the conclusions of talks held in Cartagena de Indias in order to present them to Reagan during his upcoming official visit to the United States. These conclusions concern the achievement of peace in Central America. Gonzalez and Betancur agreed on formulas for peaceful solutions in the area.

Gonzalez Denies Role

LD040844 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Excerpts] With his arrival in Mexico today, Prime Minister Gonzalez begins the last stage of his tour of Latin America. At the end of his visit to Panama the prime minister gave a press conference in which he qualified certain reports from Colombia which referred to him as spokesman for the Contadora group of countries. Felipe Gonzalez was clear and precise in denying that he is the spokesman for the Contadora group. Here is our special correspondent's report on what the Prime minister said.

The Spanish prime minister has denied that he was appointed spokesman for the Contadora group to the government of the United States, as the EFE agency yesterday reported Colombian President Belisario Betancur as saying:

[Begin Gonzalez recording] I am sure President Betancur did not use those exact words. What I believe President Betancur would have said -- I have not read what he said; I have only heard about it -- is that Spain, a country which has bilateral relations with the United States, Spain, a country of the Hispano-American world in spite of the distance involved -- and perhaps precisely because of this distance -- he perhaps believes that it would not be a bad thing for America to listen to the voice of Spain which is concerned about countries to which we feel a brotherly closeness. This in no way means that we could become the spokesmen for a group which is extremely well-qualified to speak for itself. However, if what you are asking me is will I be conveying this concern -- this Spanish concern, together with the information and exchanges which I have shared with the heads of state of the countries of the Contadora group on my forthcoming trip to the United States, I say to you categorically yes. And I believe I shall be doing this with the approval and the understanding of all the presidents of republics which I have consulted with or had talks with on this tour thus far. [end recording]

This statement by Felipe Gonzalez was made during the Spanish prime minister's press conference on the penultimate stage of his lightning visit to Latin America, a press conference he held jointly with President of the Republic of Panama Ricardo de la Espriella. [passage omitted]

FARC ASKS PEACE COMMISSION FOR NEW TALKS

PA031710 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Bogota -- In a letter to the Peace Commission, the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, has asked for a new dialogue. In a note signed by Manuel Marulanda Velez, Jacobo Arenas and Jaime (Guaraca), the FARC propsed a meeting with the commissioners at La Uribe.

Here is the text of the note: On our part, we are willing to agree on a cease-fire that would lead to a truce between the antagonists. We are willing to hold talks for as long as necessary, in order to find solutions to the crisis affecting Colombian society. We went peace, and we are fighting for it. If the High Command still insists on bringing up other exuses, such as the kidnappings, our position is perfectly clear. We have already said that anyone held hostage by any organization or individual who claims to be a member of FARC should be immediately released. We have said that kidnappings have become a generalized industry, and that many are carried out using FARC as a facade; and in the majority of cases, military intelligence attributes kidnappings to FARC to discredit our serious and respectable movement. We condemn, and have always condemned, any form of terrorism [words indistinct] guided by revolutionary principles. FARC's letter to the Peace Commission concluded as follows: We remain here, in the Colombian mountains, awaiting new talks.

FARC FRONT COMMANDER SHOT BY FELLOW GUERRILLAS

PA041837 Paris AFP in Spanish 1727 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Bucaramanga, Colombia, 4 Jun (AFP) -- Gilberto Alvarez, commander of the 4th Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), was shot by a firing squad of guerrilla companions after refusing to quit his post. The FARC General Staff reported in a clandestine flysheet distributed today in this city "that after being sentenced in a revolutionary trial," Alvarez was "shot for refusing to quit the post."

The members of the 4th FARC Front had asked Alvarez to quit his leadership post after disagreeing with his guerrilla tactics. Meanwhile, in Puerto Asis, in the southeastern province of Putumayo, three members of the 19 April Movement (M-19) were killed by Army troops in armed clashes yesterday, military sources of the area have reported.

BRIEFS

NEW MILITARY UNIT -- Santa Marta, 29 May -- Beginning in June, the 1st Division with jurisdiction over the Atlantic Coast and Antioquia will be established in Santa Marta. Barranquilla was assigned as its official headquarters, but it will operate in Santa Marta while the 2d Brigade installations in Barranquilla are being remodeled. The report points out that the 1st Division will be based in Santa Marta until December 1984. Thereafter, it will be established in in Barranquilla, the capital of Atlantico Department, and the 2d Brigade will be transferred to Santa Marta, which will be its permanent headquarters. The headquarters of Cordoba Battalion No 5 have been set up in a spacious area by the sea. We learned that the division commander will be Major General Josue Leal Barrera, while Colonel Hernan Guzman Rodriguez will be second in command. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Jun 83 p 3A PA]

CHURCH, UNION REPORT RELEASE OF DETAINEES

PY032105 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 May 83 p 18

[Excerpts] Two detainees held at the Police Investigative Department have been released. The Church Committee for Emergency Assistance reported the release of Margarita Raquel Elias Acosta and the Paraguayan Journalists Union has reported Miguel Angel Aquino's release. These two persons had been arrested along with others who were charged by Investigative Police with an alleged violation of Law 209 "On Public Peace, Defense and People's Freedom."

Last Friday, seven young women -- Margarita Raquel Elias Acosta among them -- were transferred from a police precinct to the "House of the Good Shepherd" [women's penitentiary]. Thirteen other detainees were transferred to the Tacumbu prison.

Law 209 bans communism and every type of activity considered subversive. In its report to the judge, the police charge that the persons arrested have been engaging in alleged conspiracies. Once the investigation is over the prisoners will be called in to make their own statement on the charges set forth by the police.

EDITOR CALLS WILLIAMSBURG RESOLUTION 'RHETORIC'

PY032020 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 2 Jun 83 p 10

[Editorial: "The Results of Williamsburg"]

[Excerpts] The presidents and heads of government who gathered at Williamsburg -- sharing common ideals of democracy, individual freedom and creativity, morality, human dignity, personal cultural self-fulfillment -- have issued a declaration emphasizing a resolution to reverse a decade of inflation, to reduce interest rates and to attack unemployment, and to accomplish these goals on the basis of limiting the growth of public expenditures.

The Europeans feel rewarded because the Williamsburg final declaration calls for the reduction of interest rates which, in their view, are a factor hindering their economic recovery.

The developing countries, however, consider that their aspirations have gone unfulfilled because the official communique of the economic summit let it be understood that they will have to adhere to the IMF policy, which implies the adoption of austerity measures that are unsatisfactory for the people of these countries.

For the developing countries remains the hope that the opening of markets and the recovery of the world economy will help to cure the acute indebtedness they are suffering.

A comment made by Mitterrand sums up to a large extent the overall evaluation of the results of Williamsburg: "I believe that we accomplished more than we expected, but not all that would be desirable to resolve the crisis." In fact, the criticism that can be levelled at this economic summit is that it has not formulated concrete measures to effectively solve the problems. It just issued broad guidelines in which rhetoric is a substitute for viable and effective proposals to successfully resolve the crisis battering the world economy.

ECONOMY MINISTER DELIVERS SPEECH TO NATION

PY020339 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 May 83 p A4

["Text" of speech to the nation delivered by Economy and Finance Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor on 25 May 1983]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: The president of the republic, Fernando Belaunde Terry, and the president of the Council of Ministers, Fernando Schwalb, have entrusted me with the great responsibility of guiding our nation's economic policy at a time when our country is facing serious difficulties.

We must understand and accept three basic facts to be able to have a realistic view of the situation:

In the first place, we must accept the fact that Peru is a poor country that has myriads of needs. Consequently, all development projects aimed at satisfying these needs are fully justified.

In the second place, we must accept the fact that we are facing two different crises at the same time: a temporary crisis brought about by natural disasters and the present international economic situation; and another structural crisis resulting in large part from past errors and ill-conceived programs.

In the third place, we must accept the fact that the country will be unable to overcome within the short term the adverse effects it is experiencing. Therefore, 1983 is and will continue to be an extremely difficult year.

The catastrophic rains in the north and the drought in the southern region still continue. It will take us a long time and many resources to repair the damage and to fully recover from the consequences of these disasters.

Our traditional export products are still commanding low prices on international markets; the interest rates that we must pay on our foreign debt are still high; and only now have we begun to complete and formalize the finally arrangements required for restructuring our foreign debt. This was necessary since the doors of foreign banks were closed to us and they continue to be closed to several Latin American countries.

All this has contributed toward increasing the inflation rate even more; toward increasing financial pressures and recessionary trends in important economic sectors. Moreover, while the legitimate sector of the economy is struggling to overcome these difficulties, its clandestine segment is flourishing everywhere. Mostly as a result of this, there has been a drastic decrease in government revenues in real terms, that is, inflation-adjusted revenues.

In view of the full implementation of a democratic system is our country, of President Belaunde's undisputed personal pretige, and the responsible management of our economy, foreign financial institutions have gratned us the necessary credit support that will allow us to cover a substantial part of the economic reconstruction program and also help us to strengthen the national economy. This support will help us to strengthen our international reserves, which we have been able to keep at proper levels in contrast to most other Latin American countries. Moreover, as a result of the support that we have obtained, there is more confidence in our financial system.

In sum, although we are indeed confronting a somber situation, we are achieving important progress on several fronts, and in time, through the persistent and joint effort of all Peruvians, the situation will improve.

This is why today's most important consideration should be not to yield to the temptation of interfering with the normal functioning of the economy. When we begin to experience the effects of the international economic recovery, which are already visible, our productive system should be well prepared to take maximum advantage of a healthy economic growth in 1984, 1985 and the rest of the decade.

Therefore, we should not be distracted by temporary difficulties that are beyond our control. Instead we should concentrate our efforts on trying to correct the structural weaknesses of our nation's economy. What are these structural weaknesses? Let me refer in simple and general terms to the essence of the situation.

First of all, our economy is weak because we have failed to recognize and support notable individual achievements, particularly in the private sector. Instead of praising and encouraging private enterprise and the efforts of the business sector, we have resorted to the government to solve all our problems and to meet our needs; but we have been unable to understand that the government lacks sufficient financial resources, the administrative ability and the wisdom to meet all our expectations.

Therefore, the government must learn to handle the natural mechanisms of the economy in order to overcome shortcomings and to successfully redirect those mechanisms toward social goals, instead of vainly trying to abolish or replace them. In this regard, I fully agree with Spanish Economy Minister Miguel Boyer, a member of the Socialist Party. During a recent debate, the Spanish politician said the following, and I agree with him: "In general, the market economy is admitted to be an economy better suited to satisfy consumers and to bring about a decentralization of the decision making process, which is more in line with a democratic system; but this does not mean that this market mechanism is sacred, or that all its consequences should be accepted, or that is shortcomings should not be corrected."

In the second place, governments that are thus overburdened tend to spend more than they take in through taxes. You know that when one spends more than one earns, sooner or later someone must pay for the overspending. Who pays? The middle class and people from the low-income sector. How do they pay? Through inflation. When new expenditures that are not covered by taxes are approved, the people are burdened with the most unfair of taxes; the "inflation tax" which is a tax that penalizes more heavily those who are less able to carry the burden.

If we succeed in decreasing and eventually eradicating the fiscal deficit, as we intend to do, I can assure you that within a short time the inflation rate will begin to decrease. On the other hand, if we continue to spend what we do not have, we shall experience an accelerated, galloping inflation and its well-known consequences. In this regard, we are facing an arithmetic problem, not an ideologic problem.

In the third place, overburdened governments naturally tend to try to soothe the different pressure groups by favoring them with devices which, however, distort the economy in one way or another. In the 1970's we witnessed too many "original" experiments of trying to handle the economy through restrictive measures, controls, licenses, fiscal incentives, and other interferences; all of which were aimed at changing the rules of the game to favor some influential group or other.

But when one favors a certain group you do so necessarily at the expense of others. Unfortunately, the consumers are usually the ones who have to pay for such "favors."

This is why the government has resisted and will continue to resist all pressures to enact measures that will result in economic distortions to the detriment of the vast majority of Peruvians.

Instead of interfering with economic forces we should strive to strengthen the country's productive apparatus and create more jobs. Therefore, the government must review, as it has been doing, those factors that raise the production costs of enterprises, particularly the lack of labor mobility that hurts the workers themselves and the irrational structure of the tax system.

Another tendency within the overburdened government is to allow the growth of public enterprises which are already too big and which find it difficult to charge economical prices for their products. This imposes unfair burdens on the Peruvian people: first, an "inflation tax" to cover the enterprises' deficit; and second, a misallocation of resources resulting in waste and inefficiency.

We should listen to the counsel of Mexican Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog on that question: "Overlooking the need for overhauling the public enterprises of Mexico is to go against the interest of an egualitarian society, because by granting subsidies to hold prices down -- something not in line with the marketplace -- other undertakings which the government must tackle are neglected. Consequently, emphasis must be placed on these enterprises' helping to eliminate the state's deficits through more productivity, efficient administration of their physical and financial resources, and a policy of constant adjustment of their prices and tariffs."

Holding at an artificially low level the price of any particular good sooner or later causes the reduction of supply, the creation of an artificial shortage, the proliferation of black markets, and waste. We have seen recently how sugar rapidly disappeared from the stores. Is this the kind of ecnomy we want? An economy in which people have to stand in lines to purchase staples?

Believe me, there is no police force in Peru or in any country that can prevent regulated items from being illegally sold at outrageous prices, without paying any taxes to the government. We all know that this is already happening on a large scale in our country. Artificial controls are an invitation and a stimulus to a clandestine economy. Is this the kind of society we want? Is this what we need? More policemen looking into what happens in every store and at every street vendors' stand? Or do we need a more sound policy, a more efficient economy which, instead of driving enterprises into a clandestine economy, is capable of reversing the trend, thus incorporating or reincorporating enterprises into a legitimate economy?

This account that I am making about the weakness of our economy would not be complete if I did not mention the need for morality in public functions and in the country's entire economy. The clandestine economy is growing at an alarming rate, and you know as well as I do that many wealthy people do not pay a cent in taxes. This situation would be unjust at any time, but it is intolerable at a time of national emergency like the present situation.

I want to announce tonight that the government is determined and has the means to uncover, prosecute and punish the violation of customs and tax laws.

I intend to set up new mechanisms to show the chronic tax dodger that his time has run out. I ask you, housewives: How often have professional people not made out the receipts they are required to give you for their serves? How many times have commercial establishments refused to give you invoices? How often have restaurants "forgotten" to give you the bill. All these big or small tax evaders are the ones responsible for the present situation.

Others claim that we need a "nationalist" policy. They suggest that imports be banned, that our foreign debt be left unpaid, and that foreign companies be required to pay higher taxes. I have already explained the effects restrictions and controls have. They make possible huge profits for those who can obtain licenses and for those who can smuggle, while consumers have to meet the high invoices those privileged people present them with. Some want price controls to be imposed, setting off an interminable chain of more controls. This policy has already been implemented in many countries and it had to be abandoned because it has never been successful. It only serves to create a two-tiered economy: a small, prosperous and modern sector of the economy on top of a vast sector of poverty. This is a system which can be enjoyed by a few fortunate people for a while, but which inevitably drives the country to chaos.

Those who advocate a moratorium on the foreign debt are only playing with fire. If we simply stop paying our debts, our creditors all over the world will just initiate legal procedures to embargo our bank accounts abroad and to impound Peruvian shipments in foreign ports. Our foreign trade will come to a standstill. How could we continue to sell our copper, oil, and textiles? How will we make do without inputs and machinery which our factories need to import? What would we do without the large part of our foodstuffs we get from outside? These are not solutions but rather, prescriptions for disaster.

On the other hand, the situation of our foreign debt is under control. We are about to conclude negotiations -- which have not been easy -- to stretch out our debts to foreign commercial banks over the next 8 years, and we have initiated similar negotiations regarding our debts to governments of other countries. At the same time, we have been able to secure additional credits amounting to $450 million from commercial banks, $250 million from the IMF, 200 million from the Andean Reserves Fund, and more than $1 billion from other foreign sources. Among the last mentioned, the IRDB is about to grant $130 million to the Agrario Bank, the financial strengthening of which is fundamental at a time of difficulties for a primary sector of our economy. Altogether, this year we expect to contract foreign credits for nearly $2 billion.

I am the first one to admit that the burden of our foreign debt is quite heavy already. One of the main objectives of my administration is to try to reduce it. But how else can we keep our economy going at a time of crisis without obtaining reinforcement abroad? How else can we repair the great damage which have been done by the mudslides and floods? This is no time to isolate ourselves from the rest of the world. The nation's interests demand the careful and competent management of our foreign financial affairs.

It has also been suggested that higher taxes be levied on foreign oil and mining companies. Regardless of the merit that suggestion may have, it would be senseless to accept it at a time when foreign investments are declining around the world and at a time when other countries are making efforts to attract them. We would not have higher revenues nor would we get new risk capital but, on the contrary, we would just cause existing investments to go away.

After reviewing the proposed alternatives which I have discussed in general terms, we must arrive at the conclusion that this is not the path to achieve our nation's economic recovery. The government has a well-defined economic policy that was announced by the president of the Council of Ministers in the speech he delivered in February to Congress and which I explained in more detail in the speech I delivered in April to the Senate.

The government's economic policy may be described as follows:

1. It is a policy based on healthy economic principles that encourage production, fiscal responsibilities and technical competition.

2. It is a pragmatic policy based on realism, not on dogmatism.

3. It is a just policy that grants great importance to the study of the social impact of each measure, but not on the basis of those who speak out the most, or of sectors that publish full-page advertisements in newspapers, but on the basis of a truly equal distribution of burdens and benefits.

4. It is a policy that will always grant priority to those programs and projects that are aimed at satisfying the basic needs of those fellow citizens who come from low income sectors in the fields of health, nutrition, education, housing and popular cooperation works.

While we confront the immediate problems brought about by natural disasters, strive to protect our country's financial standing, and struggle against inflation and the recessive trends of the economic process, this government is determined to continue attacking the structural weaknesses of our nation's economy through a detailed legislative program that will be gradually issued over the next few months.

Nothing will dissuade us from achieving these goals: neither recession, the floods, the drought, nor elections. This is because all of these things are temporary while the economic reorganization program will affect the development and prosperity of the nation for many years.

The objectives of this program are:

1. to achieve and maintain a high rate of economic growth;
2. to curb inflation;
3. to decrease squandering and promote efficiency;
4. to develop our human resources to their maximum potential;
5. to meet basic human needs; and
6. to improve the distribution of income.

We must rely on the cooperation of all sectors in order to achieve these objectives. The results are up to you, the people of Peru. The government will do its share. Businessmen must be prepared to innovate and expand their production capacity within the context of a competitive economy and an ever-increasing interdependent world; workers must improve their productivity and must show moderation in their salary demands; and, of course, all sectors must act with a great sense of responsibility by complying with the payment of their tax obligations.

LEADERS REPLY TO CRITICISMS BY CHILE'S PINOCHET

PY032000 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Fernando Schwalb Lopez Aldana has returned from Colombia. At the airport, Prime Minister Schwalb responded to Chilean President Pinochet's statement to the effect that Peruvian democracy is of no specific type [no tiene apellido.] Schwalb stated that although democracy has defects, it is the best system of government because it represents the sovereignty of the people.

Meanwhile, the Permanent Commission of the Congress, which was installed yesterday, discussed the possibility of increasing the budget of the public sector to 270 billion soles.

Dr Valentin Peniagua will preside over the commission until Speaker [as heard] Sandro Mariategui returns from his 15-day trip abroad.

[Begin Paniagua recording] [Question] What do you think about the cables quoting the Chilean president as stating that Peruvian democracy is of no specific type?

[Answer] Democracy does not need to be classified because there is only one kind of democracy, it is unique. Democracy stops being such when it is classified or of any specific type. This is proven by the systems other than those of the Western world. I think our democracy should not be of any specific type because our democracy is based on the principles and rules established by our Constitution. Moreover, our democracy abides by the most genuine democratic principles maintained by all civilized countries of the Western world.

[Question] Dr Paniagua, the cables also quote President Pinochet as stating that a democratic government should not be installed in Chile in order to prevent a repetition of the Peruvian experience. According to Pinochet, a Marxist government might be installed in Peru.

[Answer] Although the majority of the Chilean people have not been asked for their opinions on this issue, they certainly do not share the Chilean president's view. Nevertheless, I am not the one to express my views about Chile's domestic policy. The Chilean Government maintains cordial diplomatic relations with Peru and it is my duty to preserve the relations by respecting the right of the Chileans to chose the type of government they deem most suitable for their interests. [end recording]

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROK, CHINA, UK

PY032050 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpt] A congressional delegation has left for Europe and Asia to increase commercial and cultural ties. The delegation, made up of four senators and a deputy, is headed by Senate President Sandro Mariategui.

Senator Mariategui stated that the trip to South Korea, China and Great Britain was made in response to invitations made by government organizations of the three countries. Mariategui added that trade between Peru and Korea is intensive because Korea imports Peruvian raw materials and it exports finished products to Peru. He said that Peru and Korea have complementary economies.

HAVANA CITES LABOR LEADERS ON FACTORY CLOSING

PA052001 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Labor leaders have charged in Lima that 5,000 Peruvian workers will lose their jobs in December when the Peruvian State Iron and Steel Enterprise, Siderperu, plant stops production for lack of government aid.

(Hernor Pacheco Angeles), secretary general of the Siderperu labor union, has charged that the enterprise began to face financial problems that threatened its existence in 1980. This situation became more acute when the Peruvian market was saturated with foreign iron and steel products. This caused a stagnation in national production.

SHINING PATH TERRORIST ACTIONS REPORTED 2 JUN

PY040030 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1514 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 2 Jun (EFE) -- According to press reports published in the Peruvian capital today, terrorists continue to carry out attacks despite the state of emergency and the suspension of individual guarantees in Peru.

In Ayacucho, capital of the Ayacucho Department located in the southern part of the country, the terrorists looted and set fire to the building of the National Culture Institute burning archives and archeological pieces of great value. Before the looting, Shining Path members caused an outrage which lasted about 2 hours.

In Trujillo, in the northern part of the country, the terrorists set fire to a sugar cane plantation owned by the Laredo sugarmill. It took the fire department 5 hours to bring the fire under control.

In Huaraz, capital of the Ancash Department north of Lima, two charges of dynamite exploded downtown destroying a shop and damaging the house of an officer of the Peruvian Investigative Police.

TERRORISM CONTINUES DESPITE MEASURES 3 JUN

PY040035 Paris AFP in Spanish 1250 GMT 3 Jun 83

[By Alberto Brun]

[Excerpts] Lima, 3 Jun (AFP) -- The state of emergency and the suspension of constitutional guarantees in force since last Monday in Peru has not produced any visible commotion in this country of 18 million people who continue their routine activities despite the murder and sabotage by the Maoist Shining Path group.

Politicians point out that the government, having the most powerful repressive weapon at its disposal -- it still has the state of siege left in case of invasion and external or civil war -- has not yet found anybody on whom to enforce its powers.

It is true that there have been hundreds of arrests in addition to several hundreds arrested before the state of emergency. However, ever since the appearance of the Shining Path group no one has been sentenced except a few who are under process.

Reliable sources told AFP that the Intelligence Service (SI) has more than 15,000 men (every branch has its own SI) but this organization has not yet been able to infiltrate informers in the subversive group.

Luis Alberto Sanchez, a well known writer and politician, said that the ineffectiveness of the SI is the problems. The SI is completely ineffective.

Several spokesmen of the opposition said that the emergency and the suspension of guarantees are nothing more than intimidations which do not bother the terrorists.

Cursed by the right and the left, the Shining Path group -- according to officials -- get their money by blackmailing drug traffickers, arm themselves in the assaults upon police stations and obtain dynamite for sabotage for raiding warehouses. Up to now no arms have been seized to confirm that this group is getting support from subversive groups of other countries or that it is buying arms in the international market.

NEW CIVIL GUARD SUPREME DIRECTOR INSTALLED 3 JUN

PY042120 Paris AFP in Spanish 2348 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 3 Jun (AFP) -- Today, Maj Gen Juan Balaguer was installed as supreme director of the Civil Guard of Peru. Major General Balaguer replaces Maj Gen Rodolfo Graham, who resigned for personal reasons 8 days after the recent Civil Guard strike. Major General Graham has been appointed by the government as police attache to the Peruvian Embassy in the United States.

Asked whether Graham's replacement by Balaguer was prompted by the government's efforts to confront terrorism, which is wreaking havoc in Peru, with political measures, Prime Minister Fernando Schwalb stated that the changes being made within the police institution are of technical nature. Schwalb made statements during a press confrerence held after today's cabinet meeting.

Schwalb, who is also foreign minister, said that the government adopted the measure based on strictly institutional reasons. He added that since the constitutional guarantees are suspended and it is necessary to carry out police operations in keeping with the scope of terrorist actions, the changes made within the institution are strictly in keeping with the antiterrorist actions and with the needs of the institution. Schwalb concluded by expressing his belief that the changes within the institution should be considered from this viewpoint and not as pursuing political purposes.

For his part, Interior Minister Luis Percovich, who announced the replacement during the same press conference, reported that Graham had resigned for personal reasons. Percovich also reported that Balaguer, who has already served as Civil Guard supreme director, was installed this morning. Percovich, who also referred to the antiterrorist operations underway, added that "taking into account General Graham's background, the government decided to appoint him as police attache to the Peruvian Embassy in the United States, which is a very important position."

SHINING PATH MEMBER DETAINED IN TRUJILLO

PY031335 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] A report from Trujillo says that the Civil Guard has arrested (Luciano Mendoza Atirgo), 33, a Shining Path member who has participated in terrorist and guerrilla actions in Peru. (Mendoza Atirgo), whose political alias is "Comrade Lucio," was arrested by personnel of the Civil Guard's emergency squad in an apartment located at the Buenos Aires beach [words indistinct] in Trujillo.

STUDENTS STAGE DEMONSTRATION AT U.S. EMBASSY

FL031957 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Dozens of students of the Central University of Venezuela have staged a demonstration to protest the U.S. interventionist policy and the U.S. economic aggression against Nicaragua.

The demonstration included a rally outside the U.S. Embassy in Caracas. The students waved FMLN flags and placards reading: Yankees, get out of Cuba and Nicaragua is not alone.

The demonstrators also demanded that the Nicaraguan people's right to achieve socioeconomic development in peace be respected, and rejected the economic and political coercion exerted by the Reagan administration.

REPORTAGE ON SPANISH PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Caracas Radio Interview

PA031536 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Report by Ernesto Vegas on interview with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez at the Miraflores Palace on 2 June 1983 -- live relay]

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, who is in Caracas on an official visit, reaffirmed his opinion that the Central American crisis should be solved by the Central American countries, in order to prevent any interference from the two East-West powers.

Gonzalez was interviewed at Miraflores Palace, where he had lunch with President Herrera Campins and was decorated with the Order of the Liberator in the Grand Cordon grade. He referred to the Central American problem in the following terms:

[Begin recording] [Gonzalez] Listen. I will repeat my opinion, which I would like to make clear once and for all, but which I will repeat once more, as this is my duty as a politician. It is not only logical that regional problems should be solved by the countries in the region [words indistinct]. In this case, it is also the right thing to do. This is logical, because these countries are directly feeling what could be described as the effects of a stone that falls in a well; in other words, the wave action that can result from an explosive situation. Additionally, they can also feel the fraternal bonds more strongly, because they have almost real borders with [words indistinct]. In this case, this is good, because anything that leads to discussing the Central American problem within the region is one way of preventing an immoral internationalization, which in my opinion would be negative. For example, as a country that feels these problems fraternally, what Spain has done, is doing, and will continue to do, is to support initiatives such as the ones proposed by Presidents Herrera Campins, De la Madrid, De la Espriella, and Betancur, and to be ready to [words indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] it has been said and maintained, Mr President, that if talks are held within the region this will contribute to achieving peace,...

[Gonzalez interrupts] [Words indistinct] and the attitude of the countries involved, and I wonder if [words indistinct]. This attitude should be faced, and made compatible. In any negotiating process aimed at achieving peace, it is necessary for each one to yield in one way or another; each one has to give a little toward a greater value, which is peace. I was telling President Herrera a moment ago that peace cannot solve everything, but that without peace, nothing can be solved. [end recording]

Havana Report

FL031429 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Caracas -- The Central American situation and bilateral cooperation between Spain and Venezuela were at the center of the talks held here by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and visiting Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

In a press conference held after a 1-hour meeting with Herrera Campins, Gonzalez said Central America is on the brink of an abyss due to serious, deeply-rooted causes stemming from the Central American reality. He stated that Spain could become a major Latin American ally.

Felipe Gonzalez noted that his government endorses the Contadora Group's efforts in finding a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis.

For his part, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins stated that freedom alone will not secure peace for Central America and noted that deep social changes will also be required. He also expressed his gratitude for Spain's support for the Contadora Group.

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER GONZALEZ ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA041934 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1829 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Jun (EFE) -- Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez arrived today in Mexico on the last leg of a tour of five Latin American countries. Upon his arrival at the airport in Mexico City at 1215 (1315 GMT), Gonzalez was greeted by Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda and Interior Secretary Manuel Bartlett. Rodolfo Gonzalez Guevara, Mexican ambassador to Spain, and Emilio Cassinello, Spanish ambassador to Mexico, also welcomed the Spanish leader and his wife, Carmen Romero de Gonzalez.

DE LA MADRID, SPAIN'S GONZALEZ ON C.A. CRISIS

PA051600 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0819 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Jun (EFE) -- Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez reiterated his support for the Contadora Group and a nonviolent solution to the Central American crisis, on the last day of his tour of five Latin American countries.

Conzalez and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid jointly appealed here for an immediate negotiated solution for Central America, and agreed that the two countries must take advantage of this opportunity to further strengthen their mutual relations.

"The Spanish Government cannot limit itself to being a spectator to an increasingly deteriorating situation that is affecting sister countries and peoples," Gonzalez said, referring to the Central American conflict.

The Spanish prime minister reiterated "his support for the peace initiatives undertaken by Mexico and the Contadora Group and their readiness to aid in applying real, mature solutions in the region." Before that, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda had declared that the Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela) has not failed.

For his part, President Miguel de la Madrid underscored the need for "the solidaristic contribution of nations which, like Spain, fulfill an important role in the current political process" in the quest for peace in Central America.

Gonzalez also said that "the path toward a solution cannot be an upsurge of violence against the peoples, but rather a process that will permit understanding among the various political forces." The Spanish leader reiterated to De la Madrid Spain's support for the peace initiative of the Contatora Group, just as he has reaffirmed it throughout his tour to the presidents of the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama.

Felipe Gonzalez and De la Madrid are totally in agreement regarding the necessity of a peaceful and negotiated solution -- with the participation of the affected conflictive parties -- to resolve the crisis of the region. Another point on which both statesmen voiced agreement was to try and avert the internationalization of the conflict, which in their opinion should be addressed from a regional viewpoint. However despite some reports to this effect, it is unlikely that Felipe Gonzalez will be the spokesman for the Contadora Group with U.S. President Reagan, with whom he will meet soon in Washington.

Felipe Gonzalez will however clearly express his views on the Central American conflict, which are in agreement with those of the Contadora Group.

Miguel de la Madrid stated that "the powerful, who do not accept arguments other than force, have led the world to the frightful extreme of a tottering resistance and a spreading of the cells of conflict," clearly alluding to the large powers in Central America. The Spanish leader said that now, "at a time when the world economies are at their lowest point of the crisis, Mexico and Spain must demonstrate our solid ties and distinguish real friends from artificial ones." In other activities, the Mexican president decorated Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez with the Aztec Order. During a dinner hosted in his honor, De la Madrid described Gonzalez as the representative of the "new, young, and fresh Spain," and stressed the spirit of cooperation and friendship that prevailed in their meetings.

PAN LEADER DENIES 'COLLUSION' WITH UNITED STATES

PA031429 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 30 May 83 pp 21, 23

[By Bertha Fernandez]

[Excerpts] In the more than 40 years that the National Action Party [PAN] has participated in public life, it has defended and practiced a nationalist line, and it is absurd to claim now that we are in collusion with the United States. This statement was made by Miguel Hernandez Labastida, PAN's regional chief in the Federal District. Approached regarding statements made by the PST [Socialist Workers Party] about collusion between PAN, the clergy, entrepreneurs, and the United States, he charged that this assertion is slanderous and ill-intended. The PST did not dare make such an accusation in public, despite the fact that it had intended to do so; at the last minute, it decided to abandon the PPS [Popular Socialist Party] and its lies, the PAN leader noted. Those parties are trying to minimize the advances of the National Action Party, and that is the way they show their great fear of the PAN's advances, particularly in the northern part of the country. We do not have a classist party; ours is a party of free citizens who, regardless of their social or cultural level, show their support for the principles of the defense of man and respect for human dignity, and display their determination to struggle for the common welfare and demcoracy.

As for the actions of the church, Hernandez Labastida added, we respect it within its essentially spiritual functions, which is what it is supposed to do. Notwithstanding the fact that the church's mission is of a religious and spiritual nature, it is important for its ministers to follow political and social developments closely so they can better guide their followers.

We have no links with the United States, the PAN leader noted. For over 4 decades our struggle has been in defense of nationalism and the sovereignty of our country. He declared that his party does not support the ideas of the United States. We could not be ideologically or strategically linked to any foreign power, he stressed.

The scandal that some have tried to create in connection with the Hermosillo dinner will not affect us either at election time or in the minds of the citizens, who are well aware of our party's line of action, he said. The claims made about the Hermosillo dinner have, in fact, given us free publicity, he added.

We are not trying to destabilize the country; instead we are interested in leading it toward peaceful, respectable actions, never through violence, but through an organized population, the PAN leader reiterated.

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER GONZALEZ ARRIVES

PA031957 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez arrived in Panama at 1020, 35 minutes later than scheduled. He arrived aboard a Spanish Air Force airplane accompanied by his wife, several secretaries of state, and a large number of journalists. The Spanish prime minister was welcomed by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella at the Omar Torrijos Herrera International Airport.

The Spanish prime minister, who is coming from Colombia, received a note from Brigadier General Ruben Dario Paredes, who apologized for not being present during Gonzalez' visit. I regret that I will be unable to greet you in Panama due to the thoughtful invitation of high-ranking Pentagon leaders in Washington, where we will undoubtedly have a military exchange of views of interest to the two countries, General Paredes stated. Mr Spanish Prime Minister and dear friend, you can do much to help in the solution of the Central American conflict. I am convinced that President de la Espriella and our Foreign Ministry can explain better than I the diplomatic aspects and efforts that have been carried out in this sense during your brief stay in our fatherland, a fatherland that you should consider as your own due to the great affection that you have shown toward us, and that we likewise show to you, Paredes stated in the letter he sent from Washington to Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

Before boarding the helicopter that would take him to the tomb of Major General Omar Torrijos Herrera, the Spanish prime minister made the following brief remarks:

[Begin recording] [Gonzalez] I will begin by expressing something that I feel in my heart. Each time I arrive here I remember General Torrijos. I remember the friend and the man. We will obviously be analyzing bilateral and regional problems.

[Unidentified reporter] What is your message to the Panamaian people, who have always held you in great esteem?

[Gonzalez] I think they have to understand, maintain, and defend the significance of the personality of Torrijos. I hope they will excuse me for this remark, because since Torrijos is dead this is not a partisan statement.

[Reporter] What is the Spanish Government's viewpoint on the Central American problem?

[Gonzalez] We have to struggle resolutely for peace. There is not much ammunition left in favor of peace.

[Reporter] What should be the U.S. role in this conflict?

[Gonzalez] A positive role in favor of peace. [end recording]

Continuing his visit to Panama, the Spanish Prime Minister just went to Panama City's Marriott Hotel to hold an important meeting with Panamanian President de la Espriella. On his arrival at the Marriott Hotel, RPC Television reporters Santamaria Llamas and Victor Bustamante heard important remarks by the Spanish prime minister on bilateral trade and Central American peace, about which the two leaders are currently talking.

After visiting the grave of Gen Torrijos Herrera, where he paid posthumous homage to Torrijos, whom he described as his dear friend, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez arrived at the Marriott Hotel at 1145 accompanied by President de la Espriella. In statements to our reporters, the Spanish prime minister stressed the problem of peace and the role that Panama plays. Here is the brief interview that Gonzalez granted:

[Begin recording] [Santamaria] Can you tell us some of the topics that you will discuss with the Panamanian president?

[Gonzalez] I mentioned them a few moments ago, but I will repeat them. We will naturally discuss our bilateral relations and the regional and international problems. I think these are the subjects that everyone expects us to discuss, and, logically, we will discuss them.

[Santamaria] What interpretation do you give to General Paredes' message?

[Gonzalez] I think it is a very positive message. I do not want to make predictions, but Panama has achieved two dimensions in recent years that I deeply value. First of all, it has the dimension of having consolidated its national independent spirit through the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. Second, it has an international dimension that goes beyond its dimension as a country. It is a small country that has become important. That double dimension today shapes Panama's personality.

[Unidentified newswoman] What is your opinion of the Contadora Group?

[Gonzalez] The Contadora Group is making efforts for peace. Peace doesn't solve everything, but without peace one cannot solve the rest. Therefore, we must achieve peace.

[Santamaria] What is your view of the ideological situation in the Central American area?

[Gonzalez] I think there is a common background in all the countries. What do the peoples essentially want? Essentially, they want peace, freedom, and justice. They express this in their own ways, but these are the things they want. [end recording]

News Conference

PA040032 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2128 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Press conference held by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez at the Chorcha Room of the Marriott Hotel in Panama City on 3 June 1983 -- live]

[Excerpts] [Garcia Munoz] Dispatches datelined Bogota report that Colombian President Belisario Betancur said that Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has been appointed the Contadora Group's spokesman before the U.S. Government.

[Passage indistinct]

[Gonzalez] I am sure that President Betancur did not use those exact words.

He could have given a message that sounded something like that, but since I believe that each word has a specific meaning -- and in our language, which Cervantes used so well and which Garcia Marquez uses magnificently, we must give each concept its due importance -- I believe that what President Betancur could have said -- and I have not read it, I have just heard it -- is that since Spain is a country that maintains bilateral relations with the United States, agreements, pacts, or whatever -- legally speaking they are called bilateral agreements -- and since Spain is a country from the Spanish-speaking world and area, despite the distance that separates it -- perhaps even because of this distance -- it would probably be good to hear Spain's voice on the situation, to which we feel fraternally close. This certainly does not mean that we would be the spokesman for a group that has extraordinarily qualified voices of its own. President de la Espriella could be one of the bearers of that message as the spokesman of the group that is called -- and we must not forget it -- Contadora. We are not so far from the island that we could forget it. So then, if what you wanted to know is whether I will mention this concern, Spain's concern, along with the information that I am now receiving from the heads of state of the Contadora group nations, during my upcoming trip to the United States, I can answer definitely: Yes. I believe that this will be done with the blessing and the understanding of all of the presidents of the countries that I have visited during these busy days.

[Demetrio Olaciregui] Mr President, what is your opinion of the proposal made to you by General Paredes in the letter you received this morning, in which he suggests the creation of a Latin American force that would declare some sort of cease-fire in Central America while civilians seek a means for solving the problems at a negotiating table?

[Gonzalez] I have to think about the letter before giving an answer that would not be purely improvised. It seems to me that there is a gesture of audacity in this extraordinarily valuable proposal, and I would not like to ignore something in the letter that, in a way, constitutes a Torrijist idea. When he mentions a multilateral force he introduces a factor that I believe merits study. It would not be a Latin American force, in the international sense, that would protect the borders with weapons; rather, it would use different weapons, those of peace; a force that would promote a certain degree of development, that would solve social problems. This would be similar to what is being done in Panama and, in the broader sense of the word, something that we hope the National Guard will continue to do.

[Miguel Angel Garimar] President Ricardo de la Espriella, in his letter General Paredes mentions that the hegemonic role played in the region by the United States cannot be ignored in the solution of the Central American conflict. Do you believe that this role will be played in a way that is compatible with the Contadora initiative?

[De la Espriella] We hope so. However, this can only be determined by the United States. We have said that Contadora offers hope that peace can be achieved in the region and we would like to see the United States, as one of the leaders of the world, support this peace initiative.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Gonzalez] First, a brief summary. What does one see when one makes such a tour and speaks with the presidents of the countries I've visited?

The opportunities for analysis are very important. Such analyses are done from the viewpoint of bilateral relations, but they are also regional and international, in the sense that a Spanish-speaking community wishes to have its voice heard in the international arena. This is the first reason. I must add that the talks rise above the ideological differences represented by each of us because of our origins or ideas. This pleases me greatly. It is an indication that we can overcome any sectarian view of problems that have strong repercussions, like those we are dealing with.

We are trying to take small but specific steps in every area: in technological cooperation, economic cooperation, trade exchange, cultural exchange, and in the political area, which is probably the one that attracts the most attention. Almost all of the countries I have visited aspire not only to consolidate democracy but seek to render democracy the normal way of life on the Latin American continent. I believe, therefore, that our political goals can be achieved in this decade. I could summarize it in one phrase: At our rate of growth -- the rate of growth in this area, not in Spain -- by 1992 there will probably be 500 million Spanish-speaking people who will celebrate the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America and who will be able to say that they are free and live in peace. This is a very ambitious goal, but it is achievable if we combine efforts, politically and otherwise. We could get a very interesting campaign going in just a couple of years. We could campaign to see that there are no more political exiles. We should make this a joint effort so that no head of state will feel threatened and so that no government will feel this campaign is directed against it. It must be something generalized, an environment created by everyone to achieve these things.

I believe we are advancing in specific ways. I will insist to President de la Espriella that a national committee be created to prepare activities to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America. Once the national committees have been appointed in all Latin American countries, we will sponsor a meeting -- we are willing to organize it -- and will invite the presidents of all of these committees to meet in Madrid and to begin drafting specific programs, to include all areas of exchange, and by 1992 we can have some sort of Ecuador pact -- as the students say -- in which we can summarize what has been done and can continue to make plans for the future.

[Rodriguez] Venecio Rodriguez of AP. Prime Minister Gonzalez, [words indistinct] we would like to know your opinion [words indistinct]. General Paredes recommends an electoral process for the Central American peoples [words indistinct]. What would be your advice to the countries of this region [words indistinct]?

[Gonzalez] Churchill's statement is still valid: Democracy is the worst system if you exclude all others. Therefore, to call elections is the best way to find out what the people want. Other formulas are less perfect. Instead of advising, I think we must be convinced of the need to consult the people, to allow them to express their views. For those of us who believe in democracy, it is a principle that belongs with those of Pedro Bulneo. At times, conditions for elections are not always the best, but even so it is better to have elections than to use the lack of perfect conditions as a pretext for not holding them. I don't know if this farfetched argument is valid, but if I were certain political leaders -- I will not specify whom -- I would call elections immediately.

[Martinez] Mario Martinez of CRITICA. Prime Minister Gonzalez, there are some people who say that the situation in Central America is the result of the confrontation between democracy and communism, the classic East-West confrontation. What is your opinion?

[Gonzalez] That is what Somoza demonstrated for many years, between democracy and dictatorship. He was able to maintain a false impression, although there were some democratic aspects. As always, there is no such thing as an absolute truth or an absolute falsehood. That is the tragedy that we face in a situation like the current one. To say that the Central American problem is a confrontation between communism and democracy is to try to draw a smoke screen over Sandino's reality. I am not referring to Sandinism.

I just read an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES that says that for hundreds of years the conditions for violence have existed in Central America. How is this violence expressed in some periods of history? This is an issue that can be ideologically explained, but it is not the root of the problem. It is merely the surface. Why do I say there is always some truth? I have said on occasion that in the last 2 years the East has demonstrated some concern about the Central American region. If anyone tries to crusade by saying that they are defending democracy against totalitarianism and dictatorship, to be credible they should have said it 20 years ago; this is true no matter who says it, because there was a dictatorship 20 years ago and they should have come forth in defense of democracy and against the dictatorship at that time.

Three Agreements Signed

PA041909 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Three agreements between Panama and Spain were signed this afternoon at the Foreign Ministry, within the framework of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez' visit to our country. The first is a basic scientific and technical agreement between the Panamanian and Spanish Governments, which was signed by Spanish Ambassador to Panama Antonio Serrano de Haro y Mediales and Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III.

The second agreement, also signed by the two government officials, is a complementary technical cooperation agreement to be added to the Spanish-Panamanian Social Cooperation Agreement for the development of a program in the social and labor fields in our country.

Finally, an agreement was reached on a document in the fields of trade, promotions, and investments, which was ratified by Minister of Commerce and Industries Mario de Diego, for Panama, and by Luis Velasco, [not further identified] for Spain.

Gonzalez Leaves for Mexico

PA041846 Paris AFP in Spanish 1511 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Panama City, 4 Jun (AFP) -- Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez left for Mexico this morning after an official 22-hour visit to Panama. The plane carrying the Spanish prime minister took off at 0945 (1445 GMT) from the Omar Torrijos International Airport, 1 and 1/2 hours after the scheduled departure time.

DE LA ESPRIELLA VIEWS PEACE, GONZALEZ VISIT

PA051547 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Important statements on the search for peace in Central America related to the talks held with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez were made by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella during his participation in a seminar this morning.

President de la Espriella was a special guest at a seminar for businessmen organized by the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, at the La Siesta Hotel. The seminar is being held by the Central American Institute of Business Administration Specialists, and for the next 2 days they will study the geopolitical aspects and potential resources of the region.

During his speech, President de la Espriella made important statements:

[Begin De la Espriella recording] We have just ended an interesting and beneficial round of talks with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. I must say they were interesting and beneficial to me personally because through him I received much information that sheds light on regional problems and news of the talks he has held with leaders of the region who are trying to find solutions to the Central American problem.

We came to one conclusion: He and I are convinced that there is no room for violent or radical solutions. Despite our ideologies, it is necessary, among men, to sit down and talk, to reach political agreements, and to carry out political transactions in order to live in peace. A few days ago I told a reporter that it was much better to negotiate peace while at peace than to negotiate peace after a war. There are no winners after a war. War is a vicious circle, especially when it is a vindictive war, among brothers, because the time will come when they will have to sit down, after many have died, and negotiate peace. They will have to reach political agreements in order to live together in a territory.

We are not immune to this threat, which some wish to portray as an East-West confrontation. It may be -- and I am talking about the conclusions that were reached during our talks with Prime Minister Gonzalez -- that some interests of the big powers are at play here. However, the true causes of this conflict do not lie in the East-West confrontation. These causes lie within ourselves, and I will tell you why: To the extent that we foster injustice; to the extent that we deprive people of the chance to get an education and to better themselves; to the extent that we fail to see reality, we are fostering these situations.

I am staunchly opposed to radicalization, because all it entails is unnecessary confrontation. After many deaths, people realize that it leads nowhere, and that they have to sit down and talk. However, I am also an enemy of totalitarianism, regardless of its origin. Totalitarianism also leads us to close doors and to deepen frustration.

Gonzalez said that peace alone is not enough, because it will not solve the problem. However, it is easier to solve a problem while one is at peace than to solve it through a war. This is true, and I share this view, that peace will not solve the problems of injustice, lack of opportunities, and -- why not say so -- the poverty afflicting some sectors of our society. We must not think of peace as an element of comfort. In other words, we must not want peace just so our business will develop well, so we can go to a beach house, and so no one will endanger our bank account. I don't believe in this kind of peace either. This is the peace of injustice, and this is not really peace.

Therefore, let's not be mistaken when we talk of peace, thinking that it is a solution to all problems. We must wage a battle for peace. This battle is waged -- returning to what I just said -- by eradicating all of these evils and giving an opportunity to all Panamanians and to all inhabitants of this region to better themselves and to lead a dignified and respectable life. Their rights and freedoms must be respected. [applause] [end recording]

PAREDES ADVOCATES NEW AREA PEACE FORCE

PA040151 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] General Ruben Dario Paredes advocates the idea of a peace force that would use tractors and vaccines to help Central America and has invited Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to support this initiative.

General Ruben Dario Paredes sent a letter to Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez seeking support for his plan to create a peace force composed of Latin American armed forces that are not involved in the Central American problem, using tractors, vaccines, aqueducts, planes, and other equipment and material, instead of their rifles, to contribute to the reconstruction of the area's countries while their governments sit at the negotiating table to achieve the best possible political, economic, and social objectives.

General Paredes wrote the letter to Felipe Gonzalez on 30 May, on the eve of his trip to the United States, so that it could be delivered to him upon his arrival today. In his message, the National Guard commander in chief tells the Spanish leader that our country has always been and continues to be willing to serve as an international forum and a bridge for meetings that promote peaceful dialogue. He adds that the Contadora initiative is an example of our interest, because it was begun in the company of other outstanding countries in the region.

General Paredes states that the Contadora Group's negotiations are not infallible but are full of hope, and have the support of the OAS, the United Nations, and other international organizations that wish to help.

Paredes also said in the letter that the U.S. role is vital as a hemispheric leader in this scenario of conflict. However, he warns, we don't think that strengthening the wall of military forces will lead to a final solution.

Paredes ends his message by saying that, though he has neither a prescription nor a solution, he feels what we really need is audacious and creative diplomatic action, like that carried out by Felipe Gonzalez and other world leaders, to find the difficult but not impossible negotiated political formulas at the end of the tunnel.

AMADO ON U.S. POLICY, MONEY LAUNDERING CHARGES

PA051605 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III has said the following in regard to President Ronald Reagan's policy on Central America:

[Begin Amado recording] I must say in all honesty that I don't know of any statement by President Reagan that would characterize his foreign policy as a big stick policy. I think that international relations have been improving with the years, to the point where the mechanism of understanding is much more effective than those of repression and warlike actions. As I have said at various international forums, I think that the United States is willing to search for negotiated solutions. Proof of this is its own policy toward the Soviet Union. Both disagree deeply with regard to a number of concepts but, nevertheless, try to use the negotiating table to seek solutions to their problems. [end recording]

In another development, the Panamanian Foreign Ministry has issued a statement in regard to the charges against the National Bank published by NEWSWEEK magazine.

[Begin recording] [Amado] In fact, the Foreign Ministry has sent a note to the U.S. Embassy to get a clarification on the concepts that were published by a U.S. news medium. We think that reports of this kind -- which are issued hastily and without sufficient information -- profoundly harm not only our nation and the international banking system, but the very image of the people using these support mechanisms with faith and enthusiasm to carry out local and foreign credit transactions at all levels. The article was published without foundation of any kind.

The National Bank is a highly responsible institution. All of its actions are serious. We regret that this news medium, acting in a way we can describe as irresponsible, has issued opinions of this type.

[Unidentified reporter] Has any response been received from the U.S. Government?

[Amado] No. The note was sent recently. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW RAILROAD DIRECTOR -- Captain German Pinzon yesterday took office as new director of the Panama Railroad in a ceremony presided over by Minister of the Presidency Gabriel Castro. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 31 May 83 p 10-A PA]

COSTA RICA

MONGE PRAISES SPECIAL U.S. ENVOY'S MISSION

PA051759 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] [Richard Stone], President Reagan's special envoy to Central America, said today that the United States will [words indistinct] Central American countries. [passage indistinct]

Stone met with President Monge Alvarez. The diplomat met for almost 2 hours with President Monge Alvarez, Acting Foreign Minister Eckhart Peters, the U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, and other high-ranking officials. Monge praised Stone's effort and said he hopes it will not clash with the peace initiative of the Contadora Group, which is composed of Panama, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela.

Stone's mission is to find a negotiated solution in order to encourage leftists to participate in the elections that will be held in El Salvador in December.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS SHORT VISIT

PA032118 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 27 May 83 p 8A

[Text] At the end of his short, 5-hour visit in San Jose, Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek praised Costa Rica's democracy as an example for the rest of Central America. Van den Broek met for an hour with Acting Foreign Minister Ekhart Peters and with President Luis Alberto Monge.

According to a joint communique signed by Peters and Van den Broek, the primary subject discussed was their concern over growing international tensions, which are felt strongly in Central America and the Caribbean. The two foreign ministers expressed their alarm at the continuation of regional conflicts and the possibility that violence might spread through the entire region. They emphasized the need for international cooperation in putting an end to destabilizing movements.

Foreign Minister Peters told Van den Broek about Costa Rica's efforts to achieve a Central American dialogue so that the region's countries can arrive at a coordinated and united position in facing the world's currently critical situation.

Minister van der Broek said that his government is interested in assisting the region through development programs and that it is willing to examine and inquire into ways in which the Netherlands can help, both bilaterally and with EEC members and other possible collaborators.

For his part, Peters proposed that a bilateral agreement on economic, technical, and cultural aid be signed. Minister Van der Broek promised to study the proposition with interest and to inform his counterparts in the various fields included in the proposal.

The Netherlands foreign minister left for Managua, from where he will go to El Salvador.

PVP LEADERS ARRESTED IN NICARAGUAN BORDER AREA

PA031600 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Five leaders of the Popular Vanguard Party [PVP] have been arrested. We want to tell the public what is happening in the area of the border with Nicaragua, Deputy Fernando Ferreto has said.

A group of leaders of his party, the PVP, composed of Oscar Madrigal, (Manuel Guzman), [name indistinct], and (Eduardo Montero), was arrested by Civil Guard authorities at La Cruz, in Guanacaste, said Deputy Ferreto Segura. His associates planned to schedule several political meetings behind closed doors in this canton in Guanacaste, the PVP deputy added. In addition, [words indistinct] investigate the activities of Pastora's counterrevolutionary bands, which are operating with the complicity of Costa Rican authorities, Ferreto said.

The arrest of the five PVP leaders shows that while Pastora's armed counterrevolutionary groups are on the prowl and moving about freely, nothing can be done by Costa Ricans who report these activities, the PVP deputy said. These groups of counterrevolutionaries are violating our laws and national sovereignty and endangering our country's peace, Ferreto said. It seems obvious that the Civil Guard's intention is to keep our companeros from making an on-site investigation into the activities of the counterrevolutionary groups and the complicity of the Costa Rican authorities, he said.

NICARAGUAN DETAINEES TURNED OVER TO AMBASSADOR

PA031326 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The two members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] who were detained at the border on 19 May have been turned over to the Nicaraguan ambassador here. Major Jimenez, deputy director of the Costa Rican Security Agency, arrived at the Nicaraguan Embassy yesterday at 1705 with the two men. Rogelio Ramirez Mercado, the Nicaraguan ambassador in Costa Rica, was awaiting them. The two EPS members were wearing camouflage fatigues, that is, pants and shirts spotted in green, brown, and beige.

None of the weapons they were carrying when detained at the border was returned, so the ambassador will take steps to have them returned. The two detainees said they had been well treated by the Costa Rican authorities. Miguel Corcia, 27, and Miguel Garcia, 22, both said they had become very good friends with those who captured them and the authorities who detained them for 12 days. According to someone who knew of their treatment during detention, the only thing they weren't allowed was to go to the movies.

At the Nicaraguan Embassy, the two said they will immediately return to their homeland to continue fighting for their country. They will immediately rejoin the Army to continue defending their revolution, going wherever their chiefs tell them to go. For his part, upon receiving the two Sandinist soldiers, the Nicaraguan ambassador told newsmen that this development confirms that our good faith -- the good faith that characterizes President Monge Alvarez' policy and the firm advocacy of active neutrality -- are very true and serious. He added: We thank the Costa Rican authorities for this action. We are sure they will help further establish bilateral actions in the region and in the continent as a fundamental element in eliminating the frictions -- small in our case -- which might arise between two countries.

EL SALVADOR

ASSEMBLY GRANTS MAGANA PERMISSION FOR U.S. TRIP

PA031717 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1315 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The Constituent Assembly last night granted President Alvaro Magana permission to travel to the United States next week at the invitation of President Ronald Reagan. During the plenary session, which was attended by the Salvadoran president, the deputies unanimously decided to grant the permission requested by Magana. In a brief speech at the legislative chamber, President Magana said he will be making an official visit at the invitation of the Reagan administration.

In the Assembly corridors it was remarked that the main objective of Magana's trip is to learn in detail of the conditions imposed by the U.S. Government for the continuation of the economic and military aid to El Salvador.

STONE'S ARRIVAL, U.S. DIPLOMATIC CHANGES CITED

PA050020 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Jun 83 pp 1, 48

[Excerpts] U.S. "super ambassador" Richard Stone arrived in our country on the first leg of his tour of Central America and the Contadora Group countries. Since Stone's trip has been termed as merely informative, U.S. Embassy spokesmen announced that Ambassador Stone will not grant interviews but that he will issue a "statement" before he leaves the country.

The mission of President Reagan's special envoy is to set up a strong barrier in Central America against the USSR-Cuban-Nicaraguan axis, in defense of democracy in the region and to help to find peace.

Besides Stone's appointment, other important developments have been the dismissal of Thomas Enders, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs; the appointment of Langhorne Motley, U.S. ambassador to Brazil, to replace Enders; the centralization of U.S. policy for Central America in the hands of Secretary of State George Shultz; and the removal of Frederic Chapin, U.S. ambassador to Guatemala, and Francis McNeil, U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica.

To all this we must add Deane R. Hinton's dismissal. Hinton had been considered an effective diplomat; his calm attitude helped move El Salvador in the direction of democracy. Hinton, who entered U.S. foreign service in 1946, will be replaced by Thomas R. Pickering, until recently the U.S. ambassador to Nigeria. Meanwhile, the White House has said that these changes are "routine" and that U.S. policy on Central America will undergo no change.

In a tight program to be carried out in approximately 2 days, Stone will meet first with President Alvaro Magana and then with Salvadoran church officials, including Papal Nuncio Msgr Lajof Kada and San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas. Stone will also meet with members of President Magana's cabinet, especially the ministers of defense and of foreign affairs; the president of the Central Electoral Council; the Political and Peace Commissions; the president of the American Chamber of Commerce; and other important Salvadorans.

Commerce, Industry Welcomes Stone

PA050126 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador makes the following statement in relation to the arrival to El Salvador of Richard Stone, special envoy for Central America, who was recently appointed by President Ronald Reagan:

"U.S. President Ronald Reagan has clearly expressed his government's position regarding the difficult problems faced by the Central American countries, and El Salvador in particular. He has also shown himself to be aware of the imminent threat to this area by international communist penetration and its disrupting actions. International communism has already established itself in two strategic points of our America: Cuba and Nicaragua.

"It is a fact that none of the Central American countries can function democratically or develop for the benefit of their populations because the Soviet expansionist plans promote subversive movements and terrorist activities that take lives, destroy the product of man's hard work, and upset the proper functioning of their institutions.

"During his first trip to Central America, Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia, Stone will first stop in El Salvador. We have learned that his mission is conciliatory and to find solutions to the problems that make up the heterogeneous conflict in Central America. The antagonistic forces involved in this conflict should participate in these solutions.

"This means that former Democratic Senator Richard Stone should exert a strong influence. His action should be that of refined diplomatic tact and never of an absurd imposition that could hurt our peoples' sovereignty and dignity. Realizing how difficult his mission is, we greet President Reagan's special envoy. We are certain that he will understand the importance of our peoples' struggles as well as their desire to live in peace and to feel proud of their freedom and to oppose any form of surrender that is shameful or humiliating.

NATIONAL UNITY PLAN SAID 'FALLING APART'

PA042329 San Salvador PROCESO in Spanish 16-22 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] The negative assessments that Pentagon officials are making of the country's military situation, the stagnation in drafting the constitution, the difficulties in holding the elections in November, and the reports on the country's monetary crisis seem to be the latest signs that the so-called "national unity" plan promoted by the United States is rapidly falling apart.

The relative decrease in military activity in the past weeks and the announcement by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, of troop deployments to reinforce various regions and to participate in minor operations where the FMLN has concentrated its forces, seem to indicate that the armed forces is preparing to launch another military campaign. As a matter of fact, the armed forces has already announced that the new civil-military plan would begin in June. Most of the funds President Reagan asked Congress for in March will be used in this plan.

However, recent statements by top Pentagon officials indicate that they think this new plan is not probable and that they do not think that the amount of aid being given to El Salvador can make a substantial difference in the outcome of the war.

According to those officials, the main problem is not just one of funds; it also has to do with more advisers and additional capability for the Salvadoran Armed Forces. The distintegration of the political and military alternatives promoted by the United States takes place at a time when the Contadora Group appears to have gained support in its mediating efforts, support from international sectors and from sectors in the U.S. Congress. Nevertheless, according to Secretary of State George Shultz' statement at the hearing to confirm President Reagan's special envoy, it seems the United States has little intention of making any positive contributions to the Contadora Group efforts. On the contrary, not only has Shultz insisted on the traditional positions, but Pentagon officials have resumed their warmongering campaign, urging President Reagan to use force if the situation deteriorates further in Central America.

Apparently, U.S. persistence in the military alternatives, though it has practically denied it will resort to such means, will only mean a greater social cost for El Salvador and the possibility of seriously obstructing all hopes for peace in the region.

ARMY CONTINUES TO FIGHT REBELS IN MORAZAN

PA042230 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] The special units struggling for the sixth consecutive day to dislodge the rebels from the Cacaguatique Hill in Morazan Department, have reported that on Saturday afternoon three members ofthe Atlacatl Battalion were killed and two wounded during a clash with the insurgents. Because of the rough terrain the number of rebel dead is unknown, but according to early reports at least 15 rebels had been killed while attempting to hold back the Salvadoran Army. It is expected that by this weekend the Army will have recovered its positions on this strategic volcano. A rebel attack on Tuesday destroyed a communications center on this volcano.

In Cojutepeque there are approximately 1,000 persons -- some 200 families -- who fled Tenancingo and nearby villages because of the rebel attacks and clashes with military units. Reports from the civilian authorities state that the residents of Tenancingo fled during the early morning hours. Some fled by car and others walked in an effort to reach Cojutepeque where they have sought temporary refuge. The refugees have not specified how much damage was done by the guerrillas who occupied Tenancingo for several hours. During the early hours of this morning the government forces entered and retook this small town.

The authorities have identified the 18 wounded from Tenancingo in Cuscatian Department who have been admitted at the Cojutepeque hospital. They were wounded during a guerrilla attack on Friday. The 18 wounded are from Tenancingo and it was reported that they were wounded when they were caught in cross fire between the guerrillas and soldiers protecting the town. Seven of the wounded are in serious condition and have been transferred to the Rosales Hospital in San Salvador. It is not known if civil defense personnel are among the wounded. The civil defense repelled the attack of the leftist guerrillas.

Today's leftist attacks have all centered on Chalatenango Department. Early this morning they destroyed more high voltage towers near km 30 on the northern branch road. In addition to Chalatenango, Aguilares, Tejutla, La Palma, and other towns have been affected by the destruction of these towers and have no electricity today. This is the second attack this week and the residents are concerned. They are facing the same situation experienced by the eastern sectors of the country where industry and commerce are paralyzed due to the power outage.

According to military reports, the fighting between FMLN rebels and the counter-insurgency units operating in northern Morazan, northeast of San Salvador, continued this morning. Civilians reported heavy shooting going on since midnight on the El Coyol Hill near Osicala. Units from the Atlacatl, Atonal, and Cazadores Battalions as well as units from the 3d Brigade stationed in San Miguel and a commando detachment are involved in the Morazan counterinsurgency operation.

Army Losses in Tenancingo

PA042123 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Heavy clashes were reported yesterday on the road to Tenancingo in Cuscatlan Department. We have learned that the bodies of 12 soldiers, who were ambushed by a group of rebels yesterday at 0700, are at the local mortuary. The rebel attack on Tenancingo began at 0200 and the army reinforcements were ambushed by the guerrillas. The soldiers were members of the 5th Military Detachment stationed in Cojutepeque.

Cacahuatique Transmitter Destroyed

PA030445 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0159 3 Jun 83

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Army destroyed the communications equipment on Cacahuatique Hill, in the eastern province of Morazan, before it withdrew before a guerrilla siege, Army spokesmen said today.

Since dawn yesterday, heavy fighting has been taking place on that hill, Morazan's highest point, following the FMLN's occupation of an important communications center that transmitted military information between the capital and the east of the country. An official communique distributed today says that the position was defended by troops at the garrison guarding it, but "because of their numerical inferiority and the scarcity of ammunition they withdrew."

Before abandoning the position the government troops destroyed the transmitter. The communique adds that some troops "disappeared" during the operation. The guerrillas reported that they had captured 40 members of the armed forces. According to the government, 45 guerrillas were killed during the occupation of Cacahuatique Hill, while the guerrillas maintained that 12 soldiers died.

Meanwhile, in the village of San Jose Guayabal, 20 km north of this capital, the Army set an ambush for guerrilla columns in which three insurgents were killed, the military communique added.

Extremists Release Soldiers

PA042147 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Jun 83 pp 4, 50

[Excerpt] San Miguel -- A total of 42 soldiers captured by extremist groups during the occupation of the military base in Cacaguatique Hill were taken to Ciudad Barrios yesterday. An official report says they were taken to a military garrison there. They arrived wearing torn and dirty civilian clothes. The report added that 38 were without any injuries and 4 were slightly injured.

According to reports we have received, the soldiers were not detained by the terrorist groups, who have been forced to withdraw to the northern sector of the region to escape the advance of the combined Army and Air Force troops.

ERP GUERRILLA COMMANDER FREED IN AMNESTY

PA031759 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1315 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Guerrilla Commander Mercedes del Carmen Letona was released yesterday. She had been imprisoned for the past 2 years and now benefits from the government's amnesty law.

Letona, who is in her 30's, was known in the ranks of the guerrilla group People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, as Commander Clelia. The guerrilla commander was freed along with four other prisoners who were in the women's prison and who also benefited from the amnesty law.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ARMY CASUALTIES

PA041529 (Clandestine) Radio Vencerrmos in Spanish to El Salvador 0320 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Radio Venceremos reports to our people that at noon today, Friday, 3 June, units of the Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade destroyed the installations of the dictatorship's strategic military communications center atop Cacaguatique Hill. This will prevent the Army from making effective use of this position again.

After accomplishing their goal of attacking, occupying, and destroying this strategic enemy position in Cacaguatique, the brigade's victorious forces occupied new positions on Friday at 1600 in order to continue attacking the enemy.

We repeat, our forces today, Friday, destroyed the installations of the military communications center atop Cacaguatique Hill, which were seized several days ago by our military forces. Our forces implemented a plan of gradual attrition of the dictatorship's forces, which lost many men and suffered many casualties during our advance toward the Cacaguatique heights. The effective application of this plan by our forces cost the Army a large toll in human resources. We can even state that this was the largest toll exacted from the Army thus far in the war.

We can categorically assert that the clashes that have taken place at Cacaguatique Hill constitute one of the largest battles in this Department of Morazan, and are comparable only to the battle that took place approximately a year ago on the Torola-San Fernando road, which ended in disaster for the Salvadoran Army. This time the results have also been favorable to the FMLN. Now that the brigade's forces have taken new positions they will continue wearing the enemy down and striking at it. No force can stop the FMLN's successes. Brothers of the brigade, we are complying.

Reports Seizure of Town

PA041704 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] The following is a report from Tenancingo, Cuscatlan Department. Companeros of Radio Venceremos: We report that at 0730 today, Friday, our revolutionary army completely occupied the town of Tenancingo after several hours of fighting. The operation was called "A United Latin America in the Face of Imperialist Aggression."

On this occasion we seized the following war materiel from the dictatorship's armed forces: 51 U.S.-made M-16 and G-3 rifles, ammunition, and substantial supplies.

Twenty Army troops and national guardsmen have taken advantage of our policy of respecting the lives of soldiers and officers who surrender. As always, we will set these prisoners of war free by turning them over to the Red Cross, despite the lies spread by the U.S. Embassy and the Reagan administration.

This is only a partial report, because at the time of its issuance heavy fighting was still raging on the road linking Tenancingo with the Pan-American Highway, where we have been staging ambushes. The FMLN urges the Red Cross International Committee to keep on the watch for the release of these 20 war prisoners captured in Tenancingo. This will be done at the proper time and according to our policy of respecting the lives of and releasing all soldiers, national guardsmen, policemen, civil defense members, cadets, and officers who heed the FMLN's call to put down their arms. Over 70 of them have taken advantage of this FMLN decision in 1 week.

50 Army Casualties

PA041657 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] We have been informed this very minute that, complying with its objective of causing the greatest possible attrition to the dictatorship's forces, the Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade inflicted some 50 casualties on the enemy during an ambush on the military highway.

This bold blow was dealt by our companeros against a military convoy taking reinforcements from San Miguel to San Francisco Gotera. These forces were destined to participate in the dictatorship's all-out effort against our forces at Cacaguatique Hill.

The 50 casualties that the dictatorship's Army suffered at noon on Friday must be added to the large number of casualties it suffered during the last few days in other ambushes during the fighting at Cacaguatique. The enormous attrition and human loss that the Army has suffered in these last few days of fighting have been the Army's second defeat, following the eviction of the garrison and the destruction of the La Antena military communications center [atop Cacaguatique Hill]. The dictatorship's defeats have not ended. They will continue in the next few hours and days with the victorious development of our national military campaign "In the Face of Reagan's Aggression, El Salvador Will Win."

Our brigade's command post confirms that the dictatorship suffered 50 casualties in the ambush that our special forces laid against a military convoy that was traveling on the military route from San Miguel to San Francisco Gotera. The report indicates that while the military convoy was passing along the military route our forces set off several revolutionary mines, which caused this high toll of casualties. It should be remembered that this is the third ambush we have laid with revolutionary mines in the eastern zone. The first was laid on the San Miguel- [name indistinct] route.

Brigade Withdraws From Cacaguatique

PA052009 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Artillery units of the Commander Amilcar Hernandez Supporting Arms Battalion have distinguished themselves during the last 5 days of fighting. On several occasions they prevented the advance of the enemy's artillery in Osicala.

On 4 June, in combination with mortar units, they carried out an attack on the rearguard of the enemy operation against forces located on El Coyol Hill, inflicting a still undetermined number of casualties. Our victories in this battle can be summarized as follows:

1. An assault on the most strategic and fortified enemy position in Morazan Department;

2. The destruction of the military communications center that, with highly sophisticated equipment, completed the network of strategic communications from the eastern area to the General Staff in San Salvador. In addition, our forces tore down the antenna that served the communications center;

3. The great damage caused to the elite battalions of the dictatorship in their advances to try to recover this strategic position.

The dictatorship's Army can no longer even manage to permanently recover the ground lost, nor can it guarantee its strategic military positions. For the Army, every massive investment of forces is not futile, but results in a large number of casualties among its special forces.

Today our Commander Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade has withdrawn its forces from Cacaguatique Hill in order to occupy new positions. We warn the dictatorship that our "In The Face of Reagan's Aggression, El Salvador Will Win" military campaign has not ended. We are preparing for new victories.

Tenancingo Occupation Reported

PA051650 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Continuing with our chain of victories achieved in the development of our military campaign, our revolutionary forces occupied the town of Tenancingo, Cuscatlan Department on Friday. We were informed that the number of rifles recovered by our forces in Tenancingo has grown. The final report states that at 0730 on Friday we already had the situation under control in Tenancingo, where our revolutionary army seized 75 rifles from the enemy -- 75 rifles, 1 M-79 grenade launcher, ammunition, and other war supplies.

We were also informed that 49 members of the armed forces in Tenancingo accepted the FMLN call to lay down their weapons and not continue to fight against the people. Forty-nine prisoners of war were taken in Tenancingo. Nineteen were army soldiers, 5 were national guardsmen, and 21 were civil defense soldiers [figures as heard]. The civil defense soldiers have already been released.

The Army tried to reinforce the Tenancingo position with three companies, which were ambushed on the Pan-American Highway. We attacked them from the rear, causing great confusion among the enemy troops. The Air Force employed heavy bombardment to try to open a path for the convoy, but it was useless. Our forces inflicted many casualties on this convoy. In these two actions the dictatorship lost 25. More than 30 were wounded.

This report has been sent from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front by commanders Ricardo Gutierrez and Ramiro Vasquez. The revolution is advancing with revolutionary coordination and unity.

Victory Applauded

PA051919 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] This is a report on the military activities that have been carried out in Morazan Department, on Cacaguatique Volcano, for the recovery of the La Antena military communications center. On the highest strategic point in Morazan Department, the dictatorship undertook the largest military operation so far this year. In 5 days of fighting our forces of the Commander Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade of the FMLN inflicted on the Atlacatl, Atonal, Morazan, Cazadores, and the 6th Infantry Brigade 399 casualties -- we repeat, 399 casualties. They suffered 132 dead, 218 wounded and 49 captured in the attack against the La Antena military position and the military communications center of on Cacaguatique Hill.

The prisoners of war, whose names Radio Venceremos has already broadcast, were released on 2 June. We repeat, the prisoners of war, whose names Radio Venceremos has already broadcast, were released on 2 June. This has already been confirmed by Army sources. The other casualties were caused in the following manner:

1. In the ambushes staged against the Cazadores and sharpshooters on the access routes to Cacaguatique Hill, the enemy suffered 153 casualties, 73 of whom were killed. These ambushes covered an extensive area of operations. The enemy sustained casualties before arriving in Morazan Department on the Chapeltique-Ciudad Barrios route in northern San Miguel Department. Other ambushes were staged between Yoloaiquin and San Francisco Gotera, and near Rio Seco, both in southern Morazan Department.

2. In addition to the 49 prisoners of war taken out of combat at the military communications center, the enemy sustained 51 casualties -- 12 dead and 39 wounded.

3. In the initial advance of the Atonal Battalion on La Antena, these forces sustained 32 casualties, 10 of whom were killed.

4. On 3 June, in a single skirmish that lasted 9 hours, from 1000 to 1900, our units from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade inflicted 114 casualties on the forces of the Atlacatl and Atonal Battalions as they advanced toward the heights of Cacaguatique Hill to the military communications center. Seventy-three were killed, the others wounded.

In the assault on the dominant military position of La Antena, which was highly fortified by U.S. advisers, (?we achieved) in yesterday's fighting another of the most important victories of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade in this violent fighting that lasted approxmiately 5 days. Yesterday's fighting was a great victory for our forces, since it demonstrated the fighting and maneuvering ability achieved by our forces. We repeat, in the fighting yesterday, Friday, the FMLN achieved another great victory, since it demonstrated the fighting and maneuvering ability achieved by our forces. With the implementation of tactics of attrition against the enemy's advances to recover the La Antena military communications center, we managed to fight successfully against a high concentration of forces of the special battalions in a very small battle area. Seven thousand soldiers of the special forces, in an operation concentrated against Cacaguatique Hill with the support with intense air and artillery fire, sustained 114 casualties in a single skirmish of 10 hours. This implies a disproportionate loss in relation to the number of forces and the firepower concentrated in their advance.

Microwave Center Destroyed

PA052117 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2000 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Report by Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo from the command post of the Commander Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade -- live relay]

[Text] The General Command of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front reports that, once again taking advantage of the great concentration of enemy forces in Morazan Department, our units struck at a weak spot in the southeast. As we did in January, we forced the enemy to use local and special troops in this department to try to recover Cacaguatique Hill. Our plan consisted of occupying La Antena and forcing the enemy to concentrate forces [words indistinct]. Our other forces advanced to occupy and destroy an important strategic communications center for military, government, and private communications in the eastern part of the country.

At 0200 today, therefore, forces of the Commander Gonzalo Battalion and commando units from the Commander [name indistinct] special forces of the Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Military Brigade successfully carried out the operation "Long Live the Heroes of the Commander Gonzalo Campaign," which consisted of the attack on and destruction of the El Pacayal microwave installations, located 16 km from the city of San Miguel.

This military base, which is an important center for national and international communications in the eastern part of the country, was completely destroyed. Just 15 minutes after beginning the operation our forces were in control of most of the installations. We forced the over 60 soldiers guarding it to a single position. At 0300 our commandos proceeded to dynamite and set fire to the installations.

Reinforcements from the Cazadores Battalion, supported by artillery fire from the city of San Miguel itself, tried unsuccessfully to keep our forces from completing their mission.

We report to our people that the destruction of these installations and those of Cacaguatique seriously impairs the enemy's military communications throughout the eastern part of the country. We call on our people and on the peoples of the world to remain tuned to Radio Venceremos because we are awaiting more information and the complete report on the military materiel that was recovered.

Long live heroes of the Commander Gonzalo Campaign. Long live the Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Military Brigade. Long live the FMLN. United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

U.S. C-130 Flight Reported

PA051808 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Attention, attention. We report that the U.S. Government has taken another step in its interventionist policy in our country. At 1500 on Saturday, 4 June, a U.S. C-130 made reconnaissance flights over Cacaguatique Hill, Morazan Department, where heavy fighting has taken place between FMLN forces and dictatorship troops. As everyone knows, the C-130 planes that make reconnaissance flights over our country are equipped with advanced electronic detection equipment that is operated by U.S. personnel, as the U.S. State Department confirmed recently.

The C-130 planes had until now made only nocturnal reconnaissance flights. However, this time the flights were made in broad daylight to aid the huge operation that the dictatorship's Army is carrying out on Cacaguatique Hill. Due to the inability of the enemy's high command to detect our maneuvering, the U.S. advisers are using their C-130 planes and their advanced technology to detect the movement of the FMLN.

The U.S. advisers are evidently following a policy aimed at ensuring a progressive military commitment in the Salvadoran conflict. In this respect, tomorrow they will dare to say that they cannot pull out of El Salvador, and they will try to convince the U.S. people that they are obliged to intervene directly in our homeland. However, the participation of the C-130 planes also demonstrates that the dictatorship and the Army are no longer capable of supporting themselves on their own against the unstoppable advance of the FMLN. In the face of Reagan's aggression, El Salvador will win.

CORRECTION TO ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL CHANGES

The following correction applies to the item headlined "High-Level Armed Forces Personnel Changes," published in the 1 June Latin America DAILY REPORT, Page p 1, fourth paragraph, line one:

Colonel Maximiliano Leiva was relieved as chief ... (changing name "Elva" to "Leiva")

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT ON STONE, BELIZE, SPANISH RELATIONS

PA032240 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0230 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] President Efrain Rios Montt confirmed this morning that Senator Richard Stone, the U.S. Government's special envoy for Central America, will visit Guatemala on Saturday, 11 June.

[Begin recording] [Rios Montt] I have learned that Stone will come to Guatemala. Now, the problem with Mr Richard Stone is that, as when I appoint my ambassador say to Mexico, Costa Rica, or any other place, the matter concerns only my government. Now the United States thinks they can appoint an ambassador who will resolve the situation here. This situation, therefore, would seem to concern the U.S. Government exclusively.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Rios Montt] That would require a crystal ball, and I have no crystal balls. What I would like is to receive him politely and [word indistinct]. That is all. What he is going to resolve, how they will resolve it or why, I am not yet sure.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Rios Montt] Probably on Saturday; not this Saturday, but the [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Commenting on another aspect of Guatemala's foreign policy, Rios Montt announced that Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez might meet this week in Cartagena, Colombia:

[Begin Rios Montt recording] This is one of the advantages of the Cartagena meeting, where Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez is in attendance. My foreign minister will probably request an audience with him to discuss this issue.

Guatemala has needs, and since we need Spain more than it needs us, we shall seek a means of implementing these relations. I shouldn't say implement these relations since we have really maintained them. This is -- oh, I don't know -- merely a matter of protocol, and not even that, for were Gonzalez to come here we would accord him the appropriate honors. I don't know, but it seems to me that now that we don't have relations there is even more intimacy between us. Iberia [Spanish airline] flights still come here. [end recording]

Later the president announced that talks will soon be held on the Belize problem: [Begin Rios Montt recording] This is a controversial issue. I think that another round of talks will be held next winter, around October, to see how the Belize problem can be resolved. [end recording]

Views Contadora, Elections

PA032246 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0230 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Report on press conference held by Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt on 3 June; place not given]

[Excerpts] Speaking about the recent Central American foreign ministers meeting in Contadora, President Rios Montt stated:

[Begin Rios Montt recording] On every occasion we have said that Central American problems should be solved by Central Americans. The problem of Contadora is an interesting one, but I don't think that it has ever been a failure; quite the contrary, it has helped to prove that nations can talk, can engage in dialogue. We must also praise the interest shown by international organizations in achieving peace in the Central American region. [end recording]

When asked if he still believes that the elections will be held next March, he said: [Begin Rios Montt recording] I still do, but I think that the political parties are a little frightened on the subject of the people's identity cards and registry, because this will really be made effective. I don't think that these are delaying tactics, for we have no interest in remaining here, given that we are not part of a business.

What is more, our obligation is to Guatemala. Our real job is to convince the Guatemalans to participate in politics. [end recording]

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES PLAN TO CREATE CIVIL GUARD

PA042022 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 3 Jun 83 p 4

[Text] President Rios Montt has announced the creation of a civil guard. As part of this plan, all security forces will become branches of the National Defense Ministry. Rios Montt referred to the need to place the security forces under the Defense Ministry and not under the Interior Ministry.

The intention is to turn the National Police, Treasury Police, and other groups into branches of the Interior Ministry. This will be implemented shortly. Those in charge of enforcing law and order will then receive appropriate training and become members of the "civil guard" in the future. The president of the republic has not said so, but Interior Minister Colonel Ricardo Mendez Ruiz said some time ago that the law that will regulate this institution will probably be passed in July.

ARMY ANNOUNCES RESULTS OF POLITICAL AMNESTY

PA031604 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2223 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Military Government today reported that 1,410 people have accepted the political amnesty decreed on 1 April for guerrilla groups that wanted to lay down their weapons. A government spokesman said this figure was issued by the Army's Information and Press Department. He added that all these individuals had been linked with the guerrillas in one way or another, but he did not specify how many of them were actually combatants and how many were collaborators.

The largest group, 730 individuals, turned themselves in at El Quiche Department, west of Guatemala City, which has been one of the departments most affected by political violence in the past few years. The spokesman added that 1,196 people accepted the "reconciliatory" amnesty in April, while 214 did so in May.

The amnesty granted by the present government expired on 29 May, after being in effect for 2 months. The results -- which General Efrain Rios Montt's government considers "satisfactory" -- had not been announced until today.

GUERRILLAS, CAPTIVE KILLED IN POLICE-PGT CLASH

PA030435 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2323 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Two members of the clandestine Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT) and one hostage were killed today when the police uncovered a guerrilla outpost in Zone 7 of this capital. Public Security authorities reported that the house was found after the police confiscated "valuable" information from a center of rebel activity in the suburbs of Guatemala City during a previous operation.

According to spokesmen, a police officer was slightly wounded in today's operation in which, in addition to the PGT members, Humberto Rosales, who had recently been kidnapped, was killed. Ammunition, weapons of various calibers, and war supplies were confiscated.

HAVANA REPORTS POLICE-GUERRILLA CLASH

FL031935 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Police and guerrilla forces have clashed in Guatemala City during an operation carried out by the government's repressive forces. It has been reported that the clandestine fighters were able to repel the attack with automatic weapons after wounding two policemen.

A news dispatch datelined Guatemala City attributes a similar action to the clandestine Guatemalan Labor Party, a member of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union, which is the umbrella organization for all forces engaged in the revolutionary struggle in that strife-torn Central American nation.

HAVANA CITES GUATEMALAN BISHOPS' DENUNCIATION

FL041609 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Guatemala City -- The Guatemalan Episcopal Conference has announced that the violation of human rights is continuing in that country, and a state of progressive militarization can be noted.

The same religious organization had absolved the Rios Montt regime of all types of violations when it issued a document in April 1982 on human rights in Guatemala.

Sixteen months later, however, the Episcopal Conference stresses that the Guatemalan bishops are observing with concern continued violations of man's essential freedoms. The document states that massacres are continuing in some parts of the nation; that there are frequent cases of persons who disappear; and that it is not rare to have to lament unacceptable abuses of power by some authorities.

The document of the Guatemalan Episcopal Conference was made public at a time when the country is enduring a growing wave of kidnappings of various labor and intellectual personalities, some of whom have been found days later brutally murdered, showing symptoms of having been tortured, as is happening in El Salvador and beginning to happen in Honduras.

HONDURAS

DEFENSE MINISTER CITED ON WAR WITH NICARAGUA

FL031401 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Honduran Defense Minister Amilcar Castillo Suazo has publicly hinted at the possibility of war between Honduras and Nicaragua. Castillo, who ranks third in the Honduran military chain of command, said Honduran officials had already considered a possible confrontation between the two countries and that for this reason they had already dispatched additional troops to Honduras' southern border with Nicaragua.

Castillo also brazenly endorsed the installation of a base in Puerto Castillo where more than 100 Green Beret instructors will train thousands of Salvadoran soldiers this year. In accordance with a secret agreement signed by Honduras and the United States last month, nearly 2,500 Salvadoran military personnel will be trained in Honduras at a cost of $7 million.

ORGANIZATIONS TO URGE REJECTION OF U.S. BASE

PA031632 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Jun 83 p 9

[Text] The people's organizations will demand that the National Congress reject the agreement signed by the U.S. Government and the Honduran Armed Forces for the installation of a U.S. military base in the country. This announcement was made by Teofilo Trejo Perez yesterday. Trejo Perez is general coordinator of the 25 June People's Unity Front (FUP-25) and special mediator of the National Unity Front of Honduran Peasants (FUNACAMH).

Trejo Perez reported that FUP-25 and FUNACAMH leaders are promoting a drive among all the people's sectors to pressure the executive branch into rescinding the agreement for the installation of a U.S. military center in Honduran territory for the training of foreign troops. He also said that the National Congress must "set a patriotic and historic precedent" by not permitting an agreement that "harms our sovereignty" to be concluded despite the Honduran people's total disapproval.

According to Trejo Perez, the peace proposal that President Roberto Suazo Cordova is developing "will be reduced to nothing because nobody will believe him if he also lends himself to the warlike policy of Ronald Reagan's government."

Finally, Trejo Perez said that "if the National Congress deputies are faithful representatives of the people, they cannot remain indifferent and allow some people to sign agreements that harm our national sovereignty."

CGT Condemns Planned Center

PA052031 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Jun 83 p 14

[Text] The United States and the Soviet Union want to impose a military solution on the problems of Central America by ignoring the destinies and lives of the Central American peoples. This was stated by the General Workers Confederation, (CGT), in a position paper regarding the "crisis" of the region and its impact on Honduraan society.

According to the analysis made by the CGT, an armed insurrection has been taking place since the 50's that is "expressed in guerrilla action and is guided, promoted, and supported by the Marxist-Leninist ideology that offers to liberate the peoples from the chains of exploitation."

In the decade of the 80's, the majority of the 22 million people of Central America are being continually neglected and exploited by new dictatorships disguised as democracies, it added. It said that the two superpowers have dug their claws into our land and are settling their differences at the expense, sacrifice, and death of the Central American peoples, "because all those who die in these dirty wars are neigther gringos nor Russians, but the peasants, workers, women, children, and old people of Central America."

With great alarm and anguish the CGT sees how the United States "arms the armies of the area to the teeth and how the Soviet Union, through the Governments of Cuba and Nicaragua, arms to the teeth the guerrillas in our countries." It condemns the fact that Honduras is being pushed ever closer to taking sides in a warlike confrontation that the people do not want.

"The military escalation is foolhardy and compromising, especially in permitting the installation of a regional center for military and technical training of soldiers from Central America and other areas. It is not true that this contributes to the stability and security of the country, or that it strengthens democracy.

"On the contrary, it causes anxiety, unrest, and uncertainty, and it brutally subjects us to the designs and impositions of U.S. imperialism," said the document. In its statement, the CGT asked the government and the armed forces to stop the plan for the U.S. military center, and appealed to them to stop shackling "our land and the conscience and honor of the nation."

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR CALLS HIS REMOVAL ROUTINE

PA032008 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Guillermo Suarez Rivas, former Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, has stated to the AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA that his withdrawal as ambassador is routine, and that he will be going to Nicaragua in the next few days.

Suarez Rivas explained that his removal from the Nicaraguan Embassy in Honduras is a normal diplomatic practice, and that he continues to be on the side of the Nicaraguan process. He indicated that speculations have arisen regarding his withdrawal from the Nicaraguan Embassy, but that he will clear them up in a news conference today. He also described local press reports as a misinformation campaign promoted by the enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Replacement Named

PA041944 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The Honduran Government has informed the Nicaraguan Government through the Foreign Affairs Secretariat that it has approved the appointment of Edwin Zablah del Carmen as Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras.

SANDINIST FORCES REPORTEDLY FIRE AT VILLAGES

PA031845 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The Sandinists have attacked several Honduran villages in the south. Members of Nicaragua's forces began harassing Honduran villages last night with heavy rifle fire. Each of these actions began with a surprise attack, especially near El Triunfo, in Choluteca Department.

According to the initial reports received early this morning in our press department, these irresponsible actions by the Sandinists have forced Honduran troops to maintain a state of alert. Honduran forces were immediately deployed to the area to safeguard our territorial integrity.

According to the reports received from the south, the Nicaraguan provocations have generated a state of emergency, and a number of Hondurans have had to leave their homes. They began arriving in the capital of Choluteca Department early today.

According to our sources, a difficult situation prevails in El Triunfo, but the Honduran Armed Forces are ready to repel the Sandinist aggression.

Army Deploys to Border

PA032018 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1906 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 3 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Army today entered a new phase of "maximum alert" and deployed important contingents to its border with Nicaragua, where police had detected major warlike displays by Nicaragua. The command post of the 11th Infantry Battalion, which is based in Choluteca Department, in the south, on the border with Nicaragua, has ordered the deployment of artillery and cavalry to the city of El Triunfo and to the customs post at Guasaule.

Police reports in El Triunfo had indicated that Nicaraguan troops had fired heavy rounds with their automatic rifles and had entered Honduran territory while the civilian population fled the area. The troops sent to repel the attack and defend the territory, however, found that there had been no attack in that area, and that the people were alarmed by the shots exchanged by Sandinist and Nicaraguan opposition forces.

Nor did the forces deployed to Guasaule find any enemy, although they did find traces of a military deployment of not unusual size along the border with Nicaragua. Several high-ranking 11th Infantry Battalion officers told this agency that they have been instructed to protect the physical integrity of residents along the Nicaraguan border, to repel any armed attack, and to defend the national integrity and sovereignty regardless of cost.

They also explained that constant surveillance of the border continues, that the troops are ready for rapid deployment at any moment, and that they will engage in combat only if necessary.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA INTERVIEWED ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE'

PA041533 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 Jun 83

["Face the People" program, with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado; Dora Maria Tellez, guerrilla commander and political secretary of the FSLN Regional Committee; Housing Minister Miguel Ernesto Vigil; and other government officials; in San Isidro Libertador -- live]

[Excerpt] [Vasquez] My name is Wilfredo Vasquez, from San Isidro Libertador Zone 4. My question is as follows: We all know that our homeland is being attacked and that our revolutionary government is putting forward all its efforts to guarantee peace. It is doing this with negotiations at the international level. We also know that a group of countries known as the Contadora Group has tried to make suggestions for peace in the region. What are the latest results of this group, and how do they benefit the cause of peace? [applause]

[Daniel Ortega] As you know, a meeting [of the Contadora Group] just ended in Panama City. Not too long ago we explained that they have advanced some, although this advance is not enough to end the threats of more aggressions and wars in Central America. The problem is as follows: We are facing two attitudes. One attitude, the one of the Contadora Group -- which as you all know is formed by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- is based on Central America's problems being solved through dialogue and discussions, not with war. Nicaragua has given its answer; it has not only promoted these initiatives but has answered in a positive manner all efforts made by this group.

I said that there were two attitudes because at precisely the moment the Contadora Group countries made the call for the Panama City meeting -- they were suggesting a political solution to the problems faced by the region -- President Reagan and his advisers, the State Department, and the Pentagon, also gave their answer to the problems of the region. Their answer was completely opposite of that of the Contadora Group. The Contadora Group was saying: Come, let us see how we can talk this out, how we can dialogue and talk about the problems. The United States meanwhile summoned Gustavo Alvarez, who is the chief of the Honduran Armed Forces -- General Gustavo Alvarez, whom I have said is not a Central American; he's got the spirit of a filibuster; he has sold his homeland; he has betrayed the Honduran people and the Central American peoples -- and this what's-his-name, Gustavo Alvarez, went to the United States, met with Pentagon officials, with the U.S. military men, and gave them a piece of Honduras to establish a training base for Salvadoran soldiers and probably for the soldiers of all the dictatorships that still exist in Latin America. In this manner the U.S. would have a convenient military force in Honduras to launch against the Salvadoran people, who are struggling with great determination, or against the Nicaraguan people.

As I was saying, there are two attitudes: the attitude of those who want dialogue, and Mr Reagan's attitude, which promotes violence, aggression, and growing intervention in Central America. They have already intervened in Honduras. They have already intervened in Honduras and control military activities through what's-his-name, Gustavo Alvarez.

They have already intervened in Honduras because they have all the Somozist guards there. Just imagine, 7,000 Somozist guards in Honduras: That is intervention. Seven thousand Somozist guards who do not follow the orders of Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova. Nor do they follow Alvarez' orders, or those issued by the Honduran Army General Staff. Whose orders do those 7,000 Somozist guards follow? Guess who?

[Unidentified person] The United States.

[Daniel Ortega] Exactly; they obey the orders of the United States; they obey Mr Reagan. Therefore, Reagan has intervened in Honduras with those 7,000 Somozist guards. Now he is establishing a military base. We therefore have two attitudes.

Aside from the efforts being made by the Contadora Group countries, efforts we applaud and support, we have the continual criminal actions of the Somozist guards and those of traitor Eden Pastora on the southern border. He also follows orders issued by Reagan and accepts the rifles sent by President Reagan. What is there left for us to do? Only to defend ourselves, prepare ourselves, organize ourselves; and that is why the attitude of the companero or companera who said that there is a need for militia instruction is correct. At times the militia stays at the training centers it has around Managua, and it is difficult to go out into the country. So the answer has to come from you. We have to organize the people for the military defense of the revolution. In this manner, defeating the aggressions launched by Reagan, we will also strengthen the political solution of the problems. [applause]

D'ESCOTO RETURNS FROM PANAMA, COLOMBIA

PA031831 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto returned from his visits to Panama and Colombia yesterday afternoon. In Panama over the weekend he attended the meeting of Central American foreign ministers with their counterparts of the Contadora Group -- Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama. The Contadora Group is trying to find a formula for peace in Central America.

In Cartagena, Colombia, Father D'Escoto was one of the 17 foreign ministers and other high-ranking Latin American officials who signed the joint declaration calling for unity and peace on the continent. This was the main event in commemoration of the 450th anniversary of that historic Colombian city.

MILITIA LEADER CITED ON COMBAT READINESS

PA032151 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Jun 83

["Direct Line" program with guests Captain Ivan Garcia, chief of the Nicaraguan Sandinist People's Militias; Guillermo Toriello, president of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America; and Manuel Espinoza, director general of the Directorate of dissemination and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua -- live]

[Excerpts] [Sanchez] My name is Marvin Sanchez and I am speaking from the 1 May neighborhood. I want Captain Garcia to tell me how prepared the Sandinist People's Militas [APS[are; what missions have they completed in facing the attacks and what missions they will continue to fulfill.

[Garcia] We have been involved in efforts this year to increase the quality of our military training and to improve MPS' organization. The MPS' primary achievement in 1982 was thousands of Nicaraguans joining our ranks. Meanwhile, 1983 has been characterized as a year of the MPS' basic consolidation, by specific order of the MPS commander. We can say that the achievements of the last few months -- particularly within the general framework of the aggressive situation that our country is experiencing because of U.S. imperialist attacks -- include the self-defense of border towns. The peasant militias have played a very important role as a means of support in increasing cooperation with the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and thus in annihilating the task forces that have tried to destabilize our revolutionary process.

The MPS have played a very important role in the defense of our country's economic, political, and strategic objectives. We know that the counterrevolutionary plans being pursued by imperialism and its Central American allies include the sabotage of our economy and the economic and political destabilization of Nicaragua. We have registered an additional increase in our membership this year. We have thus contributed to increasing the number of permanent and reserve troops who are ready to repel attacks by imperialism and the Somozist guardsmen.

We must also mention our active participation in more than 100 military operations as support forces for the EPS. Our plans for the coming months include an improvement in our organization, after we accomplish a minimum of consolidation. We are working under EPS General Command orders to draft plans to consolidate our forces, to make small militia units strong and to covert them into large combat units capable of annihilating the invaders. We will also try to make progress in our plans for combat readiness. We know that we will face problems because of our limitations and because of the large number of our militiamen. However, we are making every effort to draft a plan for combat readiness in line with our revolution's idea of defense and the MPS' role, place, and mission.

[Jimenez] My name is Harvy Jimenez. I am a member of the MPS at the Construction Ministry. I offer you a Sandinist greeting at a time when our people are defeating our enemy. This is my question: Given that there are certain people in some enterprises, including certain state enterprises, who are trying to boycott or stop companeros who want to join or are active in the MPS, what should militiamen's attitude in facing this kind of problem be? What should be the MPS' reply to these individuals who are trying to boycott our defense?

[Garcia] We must note that the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has decreed that the country's defense takes precedence when our sovereignty is threatened by constant imperialist attacks. What we must do is abide by the law on MPS deployment included in Decree No 1224 issued by the Junta of the Government of National reconstruction.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS HONDURAN MORTAR FIRE

PA040427 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in Managua on 3 June 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reports that yesterday, 2 June, members of the Honduran Army shot 41 mortar shells at Nicaraguan Armed Forces' positions in the Teotecacinte area, 15 km north of Jalapa.

The Honduran attack took place when the Nicaraguan forces were engaged in combat with counterrevolutionary units that had entered the country from Honduras, and was in direct support of the Somozist mercenaries.

This provocative action by the Honduran Army confirms yet again that the army participates in the Reagan administration's criminal plans against Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry will send a protest note to the Honduran Government.

[dated] Managua, 3 June, 1983, Directorate of Dissemination and Press

DIPLOMATIC NOTES ISSUED ON HONDURAS INCIDENTS

PA041447 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Two Nicaraguan diplomats have been arbitrarily detained by a Honduran Army unit under Major Matute Lagos, who has been identified with the counterrevolution. The incident took place in Choluteca [Honduras]. The Nicaraguan diplomats were threatened and ordered to leave.

This incident is another provocation against our country. It has been denounced at the United Nations through an official note sent by Nicaraguan Vice Foreign Minister Nora Astorga to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and to the president of the Security Council.

In addition to protesting this abuse committed on 20 May against two Nicaraguan diplomats, whose names have not been revealed, Nicaragua has sent two other notes denying the border incidents that Honduras claims occurred on 22 and 24 May, claims which Nicaragua duly answered in a 27 May note.

ANTI-SANDINIST ROBELO CRITICIZES CONTADORA

PA031550 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The Panamanian Rotary Club held a regular meeting at noon today. Alfonso Robelo Callejas, the Nicaraguan political leader who was a member of the first Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction after the revolution triumphed in 1979, was special guest.

The Rotarians, presided over by Mr Alexander Zicoyos, received Robelo to learn about the situation in Nicaragua and the Central American isthmus. Dr Roderick Esquivel introduced Robelo. In his speech before the Rotarians, Robelo asserted that the Contadora Group foreign ministers are working on the wrong side and explained why. Here are his words:

[Begin Robelo recording] We have to fix things from within so that they can be internationally projected. In my opinion, to try to move from an international to a national approach is to work the wrong way. I am even more concerned when Nicaragua's domestic reality is ignored. There are 10,000 men in Nicaragua, 10,000 Nicaraguans, who are fighting with weapons in their hands to find a solution within Nicaragua.

It is paradoxical that the systems of the four countries in the Contadora Group include elections to select their leaders. They have ignored the efforts or the pressures exerted by the rebels, who are fighting in Nicaragua to hold elections, against a government that does not want elections; but they are concerned over El Salvador, where the rebels, who do not want elections, are fighting a government that does want elections. This is really paradoxical and ironic.

This is really worrisome because there seems to be a double standard to measure Central American peoples' internal struggles. [end recording]

VOICE OF SANDINO ON HARASSMENT OF STATIONS

PA031638 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Independent radio stations in Leon, Nicaragua, find it impossible to work. Reports received by Voice of Sandino indicate that in the departments where there are only a few stations left in the hands of honest people who have no commitment to traitors of the revolution, they are finding it impossible to operate. They are harassed and threatened with the suspension of their frequencies if they do not broadcast propaganda for the so-called mass organizations and mobs.

In the city of Leon there are only two such stations. One is Radio Dario, whose owner is (Juan Toruno), who is well known for his opposition to the Somoza regime. His station is invaded almost daily by the mobs who insult the people. The other independent Leon station is Radio Atenas, whose newscasts have disappeared because the reports were heavily censored, worse than during Major Luna's times under Somozism.

In the city of Chinandega there are no private radio stations. There are only stations that report and publicize the slogans of the nine traitors. For our part, we tell the Nicaraguan people that our struggle will be unyielding, so that once and for all we can banish Stalinism from our homeland, and so that it will soon be free again. The guerrilla columns of the Sandino Revolutionary Front are in the mountains waging battles that have forced the interventionist enemy to flee in disorder.

HAVANA REPORTS INVITATION TO RICHARD STONE

PA031542 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Nicaragua has invited U.S. Special Ambassador Richard Stone to visit that Central American country at a date that he deems appropriate in order to exchange viewpoints of common interest. A Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry communique stated that the White House's recently appointed special envoy to Central America will be able to visit the Nicaraguan regions where the effects of the U.S. Government's policy of aggression are being most intensely felt.

After reiterating Nicaragua's willingness to hold a dialogue with the United States as the best way to discuss disagreements and concerns in a framework of equality and mutual respect, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry said that the visa requested by the U.S. Embassy for Richard Stone has been granted.

The U.S. special envoy to Central America was sworn in yesterday in Washington and today he will leave for El Salvador, the first leg of his tour of several countries of the region. A U.S. State Department spokesman did not clarify whether Stone is planning to meet with representatives of the Salvadoran guerrillas, and he indicated that Stone will be on a fact-finding mission.

D'ESCOTO'S STATEMENTS IN CARTAGENA CITED

PA032055 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto defended his country's right to arm itself in light of U.S. attacks. In a statement for the press in Cartagena, D'Escoto charged that Washington is continuing its old practice of using Latin American countries to implement its aggressive policy and said that Honduras is now the springboard for U.S. actions.

D'Escoto was participating in the celebration of the 450th anniversary of the foundation of Cartagena.

HAVANA REPORTS BORGE DENIED U.S. VISA

PA040022 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The U.S. Government has again denied Commander Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister, a visa to enter that country. Borge has been invited by almost 20 universities, religious organizations, and educational centers in the United States to lecture there.

On expressing the U.S. Government's decision, Ambassador Anthony Quainton said that the time is not right for the Nicaraguan leader's visit. He also said that Richard Stone, special ambassador for Central America, will travel to Nicaragua on 10 June within a tour of 10 Latin American countries.

HAVANA CITES BORGE STATEMENT TO NOTIMEX

FL041528 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge has slated that the Central American situation will remain deadlocked so long as the U.S. Government's political will is not directed at the field of negotiations. This statement by Tomas Borge to the Mexican news agency NOTIMEX was apparently confirmed a few hours later when the U.S. Government again refused to grant an entry visa to the outstanding Sandinist leader, who has been invited to visit the United States by nearly 20 universities, religious organizations, and educational centers.

In denying the visa, the U.S. State Department said: This is not the right time for that visit. With this, it repeated a similar pretext of last April when it denied entry visa to Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge. In his statement to NOTIMEX, Borge termed the Contadora Group's task in Central America as the most serious peace effort in the region.

ARMY CLASHES WITH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA052002 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army is engaged in bitter fighting with counterrevolutionary groups from Honduras for the third day in a row. The counterrevolutionaries are again trying to seize the strategic town of Jalapa, Nueva Segovia Department. Fighting is also taking place in the areas known as Silencio, El Porvenir, El Escambray, El Corozo and (Pila de Coyote), in the same department. As a result of these clashes, many anti-Sandinists have been wounded or killed.

According to news reports, the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries have support from the Honduran Army, which fires mortars against Sandinist positions. It has also been reported that the Nicaraguan fighters have fought counterrevolutionaries in the town of Buenavista, near the border with Costa Rica, where anti-Sandinist bandits led by traitor Eden Pastora operate.

BRIEFS

LAND FOR RESERVISTS -- The peasants of San Luis Valley, Somoto, who will receive 10,000 manzanas of land from the Nicaraguan agrarian reform on 4 June, have said that they are happy and proud to have a revolution that responds to their interests. Some of this land will benefit 60 reservists of Battalion 64-30 of Ocotal. They will receive more than 2,000 manzanas of very productive land of the Santa Rosa State Production Unit, 10 km from the border with Honduras. [Summary] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Jun 83 PA]

CZECHOSLOVAK TRUCKS -- In the next few days a fleet of 31 trucks acquired from Czechoslovakia by the Housing Ministry will be distributed among the various projects currently being carried out by the ministry. The trucks, which are at the port of Corinto, cost $1.2 million, and were purchased with a line of credit from the Czechoslovak Government. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 83 PA]

BCIE LOAN -- Representatives of the Nicaraguan Government and the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, BCIE, signed an agreement yesterday for a $12 million loan. The loan will be used to build 4 repair shops able to repair 150 buses each. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 83 PA]

TROOP MOVEMENTS -- The members of Battalions 30-62 and 30-72, composed mostly of militants of the 19 July Sandinist Youth, will be returning to Managua tomorrow after having fought somewhere in our territory against Somozist counterrevolutionaries. The battalions are returning after having fought the criminal Somozists for 5 months and 2 weeks. They will be welcomed by relatives, students, and friends during a political and cultural ceremony to take place at the Roberto Mendez Cultural Center. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jun 83]

RAMIREZ MESSAGE TO RESERVES -- Sergio Ramirez, member of the Government of National Reconstruction, returned to Managua today after touring the Atlantic coast area for 1 week. Ramirez visited Waspam and Guasimon, from where he sent a message to the mobilized reserves of Battalion 60-11. [Excerpts] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jun 83 PA]

EFFECTS OF STATE DEPARTMENT REASSIGNMENTS CITED

PA040201 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 2 Jun 83

["Our American" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government is attempting to increase its military and political influence in Central America to implement the so-called hard line advocated by the most reactionary U.S. political groups led by President Ronald Reagan.

Observers believe that this explains the recent promotions made by the White House to important posts related to U.S. policy on our American continent. On Monday, Washington announced its decision to replace Deane Hinton, its current ambassador to El Salvador and a senior career diplomat who has held that post in the Central American nation for the past 2 years. Sources say that Hinton will be replaced by Admiral Gerald Thomas, retired, the U.S. ambassador to Guyana. Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was also dismissed; it has been confirmed that he will be replaced by Langhorne Motley, a real estate manager from Alaska who is currently the U.S. ambassador to Brazil. It is believed that both Motley and Thomas are more inclined to play the roles required by U.S. interests in Latin America, especially in Central America.

In this regard, THE WASHINGTON POST quotes a U.S. Government official as saying that the dismissal of Thomas Enders reflects a hardening of Washington's policy toward Central America. The newspaper asserted that its source stressed the White House's displeasure over the way in which Enders attempted to implement American policy in the region. In additon, THE WASHINGTON POST notes that the American line of action in Central America will now more closely adhere to the positions maintained by William Clark, presidential adviser for national security, and Jeanne Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Coupled with the dismissal of Enders, the announcement that 100 more U.S. advisers were sent to Honduras to train, 2,400 Salvadoran Army officers and enlisted men seems to confirm this opinion. This prediction also does not seem misguided if we take into consideration the recent public declaration made by CIA Director William Casey to the effect that Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups can defeat the Sandinist government this year. This statement were made during closed-door meetings of the U.S. Congress Intelligence Committee.

According to reports by some U.S. congressmen, these meetings involved an examination of the current status of U.S. Government aid given to the anti-Sandinist forces. These Washington-backed forces will step up fighting this summer with strategic tactics directed at besieging Managua, the capital of Nicaragua. Lately, anti-Sandinist groups have doubled the intensity and number of their armed attacks on Sandino's fatherland.

From their bases in Honduran and Costa Rican territory, over 1,200 counterrevolutionaries are trying to take possession of a part of Nicaragua's territory. However, the Sandinist Peoples Army has struck back hard at the aggressors. In recent fighting, over 130 Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries have been killed or wounded; no enemy forces have been able to consolidate a position in any part of Nicaragua, and each counter revolutionary advance is followed by a disorderly flight toward Honduras or Costa Rica, where the enemy bases are located. The American imperialist strategy in Central America, particularly in Nicaragua, will once again result in complete failure. No matter how fired up the enemies of the Sandinist revolution are, the new Nicaragua will defeat its enemies.

ENDER'S CRITICISM OF C.A. POLICY CITED

FL031215 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Washington -- Thomas Enders, who was recently removed from his post as assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, has criticized the U.S. policy on Central America and has conceded that negotiations will be necessary to solve the conflict existing in that region. The former U.S. official, who advocates a combination of dialogue and military force in Central America, yesterday delivered a speech at the Council of the Americas, a U.S. business organization. Enders warned that no peace will be possible in Central America if the economic prospects of each Central American country are not improved.

WESTERN NATIONS ACCUSED OF OBSTRUCTIONISM AT UN

FL041623 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] At the United Nations, Cuba has asserted that the progress made in the consideration of the disarmament topic is unsatisfactory compared to the vital importance of the issue. In a speech before the UN Special Committee on Disarmament, Cuban delegate Nestor Garcia condemned the obstructionist posture of the so-called Western superpowers, which have continuously tried to impede the adoption of drastic measures directed at reducing military budgets.

Garcia underlined the need for arriving at an international consensus which would block South Africa's acquisition of nuclear capabilities. In that sense, he blamed the United States and NATO countries for not approving the document on the topic which was submitted by a group of African countries.

COMMENTATOR REVIEWS RESULTS OF CARTAGENA MEETING

FL031743 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1320 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Relay from Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, by PRELA correspondent Javier Rodriguez during the Revista de la Manana program -- live]

[Excerpts] Good morning, listeners. I want to report that the official program marking the 450th anniversary of the foundation of Cartagena de Indias, a city located on the Colombian Atlantic coast, has concluded. This meeting was politically significant for several reasons: First of all, the Act of Cartagena -- the document signed at the end of the meeting -- states a common desire to promote peace and to remove the threat of war that has been threatening all Latin American peoples due to the U.S. warmongering and instransigent policy and to the fact that social injustice and political oppression still persist in many countries of the area.

The document also states that peace and development are now paramount for the peoples of the area and quotes the Bolivarian ideal of unity, solidarity, and integration of all Latin American peoples. Another interesting aspect is the reaffirmation of the widespread support existing for the efforts made by the Contadora Group which, as is known, consists of Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama, and seeks to find a political solution to the serious Central American crisis.

There is clear, widespread concern here in Cartagena about the explosive Central American situation, but the rumors disseminated for several days by enemies of the Contadora Group, namely U.S. news agencies, that the group had already failed were completely disproved here.

It has become quite clear to the more than 200 local and foreign newsmen who were here to cover the meeting that the Honduran Government refused to hold direct neogtiations with Nicaragua, as the Sandinist government has time and again proposed. It has also become quite clear that it is the United States which has been blocking these talks, as Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto charged here. Honduran Foreign Minister Paz Barnica declined to hold bilateral talks here with D'Escoto by contending that he was not authorized by this government.

In sum, the Contadora Group not only continues but also received the full support here of the Spanish Government, as stated by President Felipe Gonzalez himself.

RIBICIC, DELEGATION VISIT ISLE OF YOUTH

LD031919 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1702 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Havana, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and members of the LCY delegation visited the Isle of Youth today. As happened yesterday in Santiago de Cuba, the Yugoslav party delegation was accorded a cordial welcome at the airport on the Isle of Youth. President Ribicic and members of the Yugoslav delegation were greeted by Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Cuban CP Central Committee Politburo, and by Armando Manresa, first secretary of the municipal Cuban CP committee, as well as by a large group of Pioneers and citizens of this island, where half of its 60,000 inhabitants are schoolchildren. In addition to Cuban boys and girls in the 56 schools here, some 12,000 children from Africa, Asia, and Latin America also study here.

Immediately upon his arrival, Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and members of the delegation Vlado Janzic, Mihailo Popovic, and Ronald Strelec visited the former prison, today a museum, in which Fidel Castro and other Cuban revolutionaries who took part in the attack on the Moncada Barracks in Santiago were imprisoned from October 1953 until May 1955. Present members of the Cuban CP Politburo Raul Castro, Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes, and Pedro Miret, as well as Montane, who accompanied the Yugoslav delegation on its tour of the island, are among those who were imprisoned here together with Fidel. The high-ranking guests from Yugoslavia then visited the (Henrick Wittboy) School, where they were cordially greeted by nearly 600 boys and girls from Namibia. They also performed a short program for the guests.

These and other schools on the island represent a kind of Cuban model for combining learning with physical labor. Each school has its own plantations of lemons, oranges, bananas, and other tropical fruits which the students themselves cultivate. In these centers, children from Nicaragua, Angola, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Mozambique, the PDRY, the SDAR, the Congo, and other countries are being educated. As scheduled, the LCY delegation will again return to Havana this evening, where they will resume official talks at the highest party level.

The visit of the LCY dlegation is followed here with great interest and publicity. The official paper GRANMA as well as other papers, radio, and television report extensively today on the cordial welcome accorded to President Ribicic and members of the LCY delegation in Santiago de Cuba yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon the delegation visited in Santiago the largest textile factory in Cuba, which when completed -- which will be soon -- will employ nearly 9,000 workers and produce 80 million square meters of fabric annually. Today's GRANMA writes that the "population of Santiago greeted the delegation from the fraternal SFRY with warm and traditional hospitality at every stop."

Meet With Castro 3 June

LD040825 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0545 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Havana 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, had another meeting last night in the residence of Ronald Strelec, SFRY ambassador in Havana. Taking part in the talks were members of the LCY delegation -- Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Mihailo Popovic, member of the LCY Central Committee -- and on the Cuban side, Raul Castro, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, Political Bureau members Guillermo Garcia and Osvaldo Dorticos, and alternate members of the Political Bureau Jesus Montane and Vilma Espin, and other officials.

The LCY delegation, which arrived in Havana on Tuesday, will end its official and friendly visit to Cuba today. In anticipation of the joint statement on the visits, both sides indicate that the exchange of ideas on bilateral cooperation and the current international situation at the highest party level took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding. The visit has also had exceptionally extensive publicity in all the media here.

Depart Havana for Belgrade

LD050933 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2354 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Havana 4 Jun -- The LCY delegation headed by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, ended a 4-day official and friendly visit to Cuba this evening and left Havana for Belgrade. At Jose Marti Airport, President Ribicic and other members of the delegation were seen off by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] Central Committee. Also present at the departure were members of the PCC Central Committee Politburo Almeida, Garcia, Rodriguez, and Dorticos; alternate members of the Politburo Montane, Acosta, and Veiga; members of the Central Committee Secretariat Soto and Crombet; as well as the SFRY ambassador in Havana, Ronald Strelec, and the Cuban ambassador in Belgrade, Aramis Fuentes. The two sides are reported to have expressed satisfaction with the visit and the results of the exchange at top party level of views on international problems and bilateral relations. Fidel Castro is reported to have accepted with satisfaction an invitation to visit Yugoslavia presented to him by Mitja Ribicic on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium. A joint press statement is expected tomorrow.

During the last day of his visit, President Ribicic visited a new Havana suburb, Almar, with some 40,000 inhabitants, the Institute for Molecular and Biological Research, which produces Interferon, as well as the Jose Marti pioneer town, which is also the congress center where the Sixth Nonaligned Summit took place. On this visit, Ribicic was accompanied by Politburo member Guillermo Garcia.

Immediately before departure, President Ribicic and members of the delegation had a meeting with Yugoslav businessmen and other representatives in Havana.

LCY-PCC Joint Press Statement

LD051315 Belgarde TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Havana 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the visit by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia delegation headed by Mitja Ribicic, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidium, the following joint statement for the press has been issued in Havana today:

At the invitation of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] Central Committee, president of the Council of State and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, at the head of a League of Communists of Yugoslavia delegation, paid an official, friendly visit to Cuba from 31 May to 4 June 1983.

During its stay in Cuba, the LCY delegation visited a number of places of historic, economic, social, and cultural significance in Havana, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, and on the Isle of Youth, where it became acquainted with the great efforts of the Cuban people in the building of socialism.

Mitja Ribicic and Fidel Castro exchanged information on international activities of the LCY and the PCC, the siutation in Yugoslavia and Cuba, and tasks of the two parties on the internal scene. They also had an exhaustive exchange of views on topical international problems and bilateral relations.

Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, president of the Council of State and chairman of the Council of Ministers, presented Mitja Ribicic with the Jose Marti national order. The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, and mutual trust.

Those taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, Mihailo Popovic, member of the LCY Central Committee, Ronald Strelec, SFRY ambassador in the Republic of Cuba, and other personalities.

Taking part in the talks on the Cuban side were Juan Almeida Bosque and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, members of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, Jesus Montane, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, Rafael Polanco, first deputy chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations in the PCC Central Committee, Aramis Fuentes Hernandez, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the SFRY, and other personalities.

Mitja Ribicic and Fidel Castro favorably assessed the development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PCC and of Yugoslav-Cuban relations as a whole. Both sides expressed readiness for the further development of relations. Both sides stressed that constant promotion of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the two socialist and nonaligned countries was in the lasting interest of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Cuba and contributed to the strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement, equitable international cooperation, peace, social progress, and socialism in the world.

Fidel Castro informed the LCY delegation about tasks of the PCC in implementing decisions of the second congress and the sixth plenum of the Central Committee on the consolidation, defense, and development of socialist achievements in Cuba. He also acquainted the delegation with the constant threats and provocations from the U.S. Administration which Cuba has had to face.

The Yugoslav side expressed its full support for Cuba's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, for a halt to all forms of pressure and hostilities, and for an end to the economic blockade.

Mitja Ribicic informed the PCC delegation about the activities of the LCY in implementing decisions of the 12th congress for the further development of the system of self-management and the realization of the policy of economic stabilization.

Regarding the international situation, the two delegations expressed their concern over its constant deterioration and agreed that the most important task today was the struggle for peace, independence, and development, and for halting the arms race and eliminating the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. Both sides particularly stressed the negative consequences of the existing economic crisis in the world, which, although global in character, most seriously affects developing countries. They pointed out the need for the involvement of all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle to overcome the existing situation, to relax international tension, and to achieve peace in the world, reducing military expenditures and increasing aid to developing countries to speed up their development.

The two sides believe that the holding of the sixth UNCTAD conference in Belgrade is of great significance for furthering the process of solving the key international economic problems in the spirit of equitable cooperation among all countries and respect for the justified demands of developing countries. Both sides stressed particularly the importance of the results achieved at the seventh conference of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in New Delhi in the current international situation. Yugoslavia and Cuba stressed their resolve to continue to contribute to consolidating the Nonaligned Movement's capability for unity and action and their resolve to act in the spirit of the conclusions reached at summit meetings of the nonaligned. The two sides stressed the importance of the United Nations and the need to strengthen its role, prestige and authority.

Mitja Ribicic informed Fidel Castro of the LCY's views on the situation in Europe and the Mediterranean and on solving topical problems in that part of the world.

Both sides favored reducing tension in Europe, returning to detente, and strengthening positive processes initiated at the Helsinki conference. They expressed their support for all initiatives and efforts which actually contribute to this aim.

Fidel Castro acquainted Mitja Ribicic with the PCC's views on the situation in Latin America and particularly in Central America and the Caribbean. It was stressed that the LCY and the PCC support the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean in their struggle for independence and sovereignty, their increasing devotion to the movement and policy of nonaligned countries, and their resolve to struggle against imperialism, hegemony, colonialism, neocolonialism, and all forms of foreign domination and interference with internal affairs of independent countries. In this connection, the two sides condemned threats and aggressive acts against Nicaragua and the attempts to stamp out the legitimate struggle of the Salvadoran people. At the same time, they expressed support for efforts undertaken to find political and just solutions which would satisfy the aspirations of all peoples in that region.

During the talks it was stated that socialism as a world process was continuing to strengthen and progress in spite of difficult and complex international circumstances. Both sides pointed to the indivisibility of the struggle for socialism from the struggle for peace in the world. They stressed the importance of the development of cooperation among communist and workers' parties, other progressive and democratic parties, and progressive movements in the world on the bases of independence, equality, mutual respect, and responsibility to their own working classes and people.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the visit to Cuba of the LCY delegation headed by the president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, Mitja Ribicic, and with the talks held with the first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, Fidel Castro, and other Cuban leaders. Both sides expressed conviction that this visit and talks would contribute to further developing and deepening friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PCC, as well as between the two countries.

On behalf of the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, Mitja Ribicic invited Fidel Castro to pay a visit to Yugoslavia. This invitation was accepted with satisfaction and gratitude.

FIDEL, RAUL CASTRO AWARD CANECUTTERS FLAGS

FL031925 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday presented the Lazaro Pena 10-million-arrobas flag to the members of the 66th Anniversary of the October Revolution [canecutters'] Brigade of the Transportation Workers' Trade Union in Havana. The brigade also received the 16th anniversary flag from Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the FAR, for cutting 9 million arrobas of cane.

Present at the ceremony were party Politburo and Secretariat members Guillermo Garcia Frias, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Pedro Miret Prieto, Jorge Risquet Valdes, and Julio Camacho Aguilera. Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], delivered the ceremony's closing remarks. He said that the brigade's achievement of cutting 10 million arrobas of cane, and having done so on more than one occasion, was a truly exceptional feat.

GUYANA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY COMMEMORATED

FL032000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The 17th anniversary of independence of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana was commemorated at a political-cultural ceremony held at the ESBEC [Basic Secondary School in the Countryside] which carries the name of that fraternal country.

In his remarks, His Excellency Cecil Pilgrim, Guyana's ambassador to Cuba, outlined the history of exploitation suffered by the Guyanese people for many years and stressed the historical significance of the rebellion led by the slave (Kufi), a struggle which after many years of enormous efforts culminated in Guyana's political independence on 26 May 1966. Also attending the ceremony were officials from the Guyanese Embassy in Cuba and the ICAP [Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples] and Guyanese students who have scholarships in our country, among others.

CARICOM MEETING STRESSES SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

FL032015 Bridgetown CANA in English 1729 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, June 3, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda's Foreign Minister Lester Bird has urged Caribbean and other developing states to pursue avenues of trade between themselves as a means of improving their economic situation and strengthening their bargaining position with the richer developed countries.

He told the opening of the ninth meeting of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Community (Caricom) Ministers Responsible for Foreign Affairs here yesterday that the just-concluded meeting of the seven major developed countries in Williamsburg did not consider the plight of the poor developing states, but rather it concerned itself only with the so-callled economic recovery in the North.

Mr. Bird, chairman of the standing committee, also called for a joint Caricom approach to the many issues and problems the movement faced "in view of the obvious neglect and unconcern of the rich countries for the plight of the poor." "We must rise above the shortcomings of the North to point the direction to a world where not only we, but they too, can sustain a life worth living," he stated.

"It is important to recall that global negotiations on a new international economic order were intended to negotiate an inter-related package of issues," he said, adding: "We must strive at every juncture, especially at Belgrade, where the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) meets next week to keep those negotiations as our primary focus. In this context, the solidarity of developing states has never been more urgent than now."

Mr. Bird suggested that the countries of the South exploit the vast avenues for investment that exist among them. "Markets can be expanded through regional and intra-regional cooperation in business, trade, and industry among the developing countries," he said.

However, he felt that this would require a decolonisation of the minds, and a cleansing of the well-enforced belief that ecomomic slavation rests only in developing trade with the North.

He supported Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere's proposal for a South-South commission to examine South-South cooperation.

"I will be bold," he stated, "to propose that we need a developing countries' secretariat -- one that will provide developing countries with the technical support to establish and manage South-South economic and political cooperation and will also provide the breadth of expertise that we require for meaningful negotiations with the North."

Out going chairman of the standing committee, Jamaica's Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer, made a direct call for a unanimity which would not necessarily compromise individual national ideologies and directions within the community.

He said: "We must recognise that we each have peculiar problems which have to be addressed in ways particular to the circumstances and conditions of each of us." He added that this ought not to be regarded as any attempt to weaken the region's overall commitment.

"Out of this comes a real understanding of what is possible and feasible and a greater appreciation that in striving for our own common objectives, we cannot all follow the same road at the same time, at the same pace," he said.

M. Shearer said that, since the committee's previous meeting, Caricom governments had managed successfully to cope with problems which could have undermined the strength of their inter-dependence.

He suggested that this collaboration continue in the forthcoming Belgrade meeting of UNCTAD VI and in the negotiations concerning the convention.

"In both instances, Caricom states have particular interests to defend. At the same time, we are part of the Third World whose continuing quest for a more equitable economic system is a deeply entrenched part of our own policies," he said.

Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St Kitts-Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent, and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Antigua and Barbuda, and other representatives of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), are attending the meeting, which is considered an important fore-runner of the Caricom Heads of Government Conference scheduled for Port of Spain next month.

Before today's conclusion, the ministers will be formulating a Caricom position for UNCTAD VI, and re-negotiation of the Lome Convention that links the European community and developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific.

Shearer Views C.A. Upheavals

FL032305 Bridgetown CANA in English 2058 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpts] St Johns, Antigua, June 3, CANA -- Jamaica's Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer has told his Caribbean Community (Caricom) counterparts here that the upheavals in Central America were partly a response to social and economic inequalities in that region, as well as a reflection of superpower competition in this hemisphere. Shearer spoke at the ninth Caricom Foreign Ministers' Conference at which the Central American problem is among the agenda items. The two-day conference winds up today.

The minister referred to the civil war in El Salvador and the tensions between leftwing Nicaragua and its right wing neighbours, and said they were "in part responses to past failures to deal with deep-seated social and economic inequalities." "At the same time our region was drawn into global competition between the superpowers," he added.

Shearer said the Caricom economies had been battered by the world recession, high interest rates, falling commodity prices, and increasing indebtedness.

In this difficult economic and political environment, Caricom countries had to continue and build their economic and political institutions and continue to examine areas of mutual assistance, he contended.

He denounced South Africa's system of apartheid and the continuing attempts by racist Pretoria to lure Caribbean cricketers to play in the racially divided country in defiance of sporting bans.

Said the Jamaican minister: "The South African Government strives to break out of its isolation and now challenges the principles and practices of our established policies of combating the evils of apartheid in South Africa. We have to stand firm. At the same time we have to find the means to enable our own cricketers and sportsmen to resist the attractive blandishments of the South African governments. We must therefore agree to do something now."

Intraregional Energy Cooperation Urged

FL032010 Bridgetown CANA in English 1859 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 3, CANA -- Energy ministers from the Caribbean Community (Caricom) were today resuming discussions on a regional energy plan of action to be put to heads of government when they meet here early next month.

Trinidad and Tobago told the meeting that at a time when both developed and developing countries were facing severe conomic problems, the group of English-speaking countries needed to place more emphasis on intra-regional cooperation.

Trinidad and Tobago's minister of energy and natural resources, Patrick Manning, said: "In these difficult circumstances we in Caricom should do no less than follow the example of the industrialised countries who have regularly sought to co-operate and co-ordinate policies on matters of mutual interest and to develop common responses to the problems facing them. We in the Caribbean have seen ample evidence of this co-operation and it has become increasingly clear that these countries are determined to widen this aspect of their policies into areas such as export credit, commodity prices and trading prices.

"It is clear that in such a scenario, we in Caricom, small as we are, must continue to foster at least a similar degree of co-operation and, in fact, it appears mandatory that given the small size of our individual markets and the need to maintain rational, economically sized units of production, we should be aiming at levels of co-operation far greater than those demonstrated by the leaders of the western world."

Attending the conference are ministers and other senior officials from all countries in the 12-nations grouping.

According to Manning, a document which addresses all major issues concerning the supply and utilisation of energy in the region will form the basis of the recommendations by the ministers responsible for energy to the forthcoming heads of government meeting.

GRENADA

BISHOP ON NEED FOR OFFICIAL RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA051434 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Grenada is prepared to continue to struggle for the normalisation of relations with the United States, since this is its principal stand and in the interests of both countries. This has been stated by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop during an interview today. Comrade Bishop was responding to a remark made on the refusal of the United States Government to grant his request to meet President Ronald Reagan.

[Begin Bishop recording] Grenada and the United States have always had an excellent relationship at the level of people-to-people relations, really excellent. More Grenadians live in this country perhaps than the whole population of Grenada. More American tourists every year come to Grenada than the whole population of Grenada. We have hundreds of Americans living in Grenada permanently. We have a medical school in Grenada [words indistinct] permitting them to become doctors, with Grenada providing them with that opportunity. They are totally integrated in our society; they are very happy. Our Grenadian people in their usual warm, friendly, and hospitable manner have made them very much at home. So we think it is important for us to continue to nurture that kind of relation [words indistinct] and strengthen these ties of friendship. [end recording]

The prime minister stated that there are contradictions to have such good people-to-people relations and not have at least official governmental relations.

[Begin Bishop recording] [Words indistinct] the kind of attitude that this administration has maintained -- refusal to recognize our ambassador as ambassador to Washington; refusal to accredit their ambassador to the region to Grenada. We think we have to keep trying to break that, but of course we are not on bended knees. Our approach is this is what is required in principle, that the bottom line is dialogue, that talks are important; but if they don't want talks, we proceed on the basis possible -- people-to-people, sectors-to-sectors -- and we are working on all fronts. [end recording]

Mr Bishop, commented on the U.S. Governmentl refusal to grant his request to meet President Reagan. Prime Minister Bishop tonight addressed some 1,300 people at the annual dinner of Trans-Africa, one of the two organizations which invited him to the United States.

CREATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION ANNOUNCED

PA051726 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0843 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 5 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- The socialist government of Grenada announced last night the formation of a five-member commission that will be charged with preparing a draft constitution to replace the one suspended after the 1979 coup that brought Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to power.

The initiative became known after last week's announcement in Washington by Bishop that a group of Caribbean experts will participate in drafting the new constitution, which will be submitted to a plebiscite. If the new constitution is approved, elections will be called in 18 to 24 months, he added.

Bishop's New Jewel Movement has been the target of growing pressure by several Caribbean states to call the first general elections in Grenada since 1976.

Allan Alexander, a renowned legal counselor from Trinidad and Tobago, has been appointed president of the commission, which includes three other jurists, a representative of the labor organizations, and a member elected by the national organizations that represent women, youths, and peasants.

CUBANS TO SPEED UP CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AIRPORT

PA042021 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Cuban Internationalist workers in Grenada have reaffirmed their decision to fulfill their production goals for the year by the beginning of December as a response to Washington's threats against Cuba. Right now, the Cubans are concentrating their efforts on advancing the construction of St Georges' new airport, in which they are helping, so that it can be inaugurated on 13 March, the fifth anniversary of the Grenadian revolution.

JAMAICA

MANLEY HITS PRE-ELECTION FUND RAISING TRAIL

FL030215 Bridgetown CANA in English 2254 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, June 2, CANA -- Jamaica's opposition Peoples National Party (PNP), having maintained a relatively low profile in the two-and-a-half years since its humiliating election defeat of 1980, is on the hustings again. The theme being stressed by its leader, ex-Prime Minister Michael Manley is: No populist politics for his party. It is the theme that Manley pursued at a series of fund raising dinners and at public meetings in the western and south central sections of the island during the past week. And, he was at it again when the PNP returned to Kingston for its first mass rally -- outside the public session of its annual conferences -- to be held in the capital since the election campaign.

Manley told thousands of supporters who jammed into half way tree square: "If it is promises to be made to go back to Jamaica House (prime minister's office) I don't wish to be there." He warned that the people were becoming "tired of promises by cheap politicians who do not even know what they are promising."

The last two opinion polls have shown that the PNP has moved ahead of the JLP [Jamaica Labour Party] in voter support -- 41 per cent against the JLP's 38 per cent in March. Manley told his supporters that if "we are going to build this country so that the poor and the youths have a chance we have to build it by making sacrifices," and this called for "discipline, organization, political education, national pride, and a spirit of determination." And conscious that a significant section of the middle and professional classes left the country during his party's efforts of social engineering in the 1970's he appealed to "the professionals and experts in the country to help us run Jamaica better this time."

The opposition leader went to great lengths to try to convince the business class that his party was not anti-private sector as its opponents on the right have made out. "The government (1972-80) never tried to destroy the private sector. All it wanted was for them to be patriotic," he declared.

At the JLP's party conference last Sunday, party leaders, faced with an apparent decline in popularity only halfway through its five-year term, announced that the machinery was being rebuilt. "In one year's time you must be ready for Eddy," Prime Minister Seaga announced. This was taken as an indication that he would call elections a year ahead of time. "I would not be surprised if they call the election next year, but when they do the PNP will be ready," Manley declared.

MIRROR SAYS GOVERNMENT FORGING IMPERIALIST TIES

FL030150 Bridgetown CANA in English 2339 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 2, CANA -- Guyana's opposition-backed MIRROR newspaper has charged the government with forging stronger links with imperialist firms to improve state-run industries while professing socialist ideals.

"While the PNC (ruling People's National Congress) regime attacks workers for allegedly wanting the foreigners back in the bauxite industry, confidential reports are showing that it is the regime itself which is forging stronger links with imperialists, mainly American," said the paper, published by the Marxist People's Progressive Party (PPP).

It said the American company, Green Construction, has been awarded an extended 12-month contract valued at 45 million dollars (one GUY dollar; 33 cents U.S.) for stripping operations with the Guyana Mining Enterprise (Guymine) the state-owned bauxite concern. The paper said Guymine has dispatched top level Guyanese technicians to work with Green Construction to which the bauxite industry is already indebted for 15 million Guyana dollars. Guymine has also signed a technical assistance agreement with U.S. Steel, the MIRROR said.

"In fact U.S. Steel is acting as consultants to Guymine and has put up recommendations for changes in the industry's organisational structure into which would be injected U.S. Steel personnel. U.S. Steel would be paid three quarter million dollars for this recommendation."

The MIRROR said another American firm, Kaiser, is doing a study of the bauxite industry. It said Kaiser has been gathering information from bauxite workers for a six-week period.

"It will palm off another three quarter million dollars for assessing the answers to 14 questions which are obviously aimed at getting workers to say that they are not satisfied with the nationalised status of the bauxite industry," the paper said.

The MIRROR said Guymine has also entered into agreements with three other U.S. firms -- Hillandale, Minco and Updell Trading Corporation -- to purchase materials and spare parts in America.

STRIKES PROTESTING FOOD SHORTAGES CONTINUE

FL030143 Bridgetown CANA in English 2330 GMT 2 Jun 83

[By Edwin Ali]

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, June 2, CANA -- An estimated 8,000 sugar and bauxite workers were off the job today in Guyana, protesting continuing food shortages, trade union officials reported.

The strike dealt further blows to two of Guyana's three main sources of foreign exchange -- rice is the third -- following similar stoppages last month.

An estimated 2,400 workers at the main bauxite mining centre, Lynden, 67 miles south of here, and 600 at the Berbice operation, 68 miles east of Georgetown, went on a 24-hour strike after the government had ignored yesterday's deadline set by trade unionists for improving the food situation, union spokesman Thomas Daniel said.

He said another 5,000 workers from Guyana's 10 sugar cane estates went on strike in sympathy with the bauxite industry employees.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ANDEAN PACT ISSUES STATEMENT IN CARTAGENA

PA031438 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Cartagena -- In their meeting in the Colombian city of Cartagena, the foreign ministers of the Andean Pact -- Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela -- today decided to give a new push to the integration process in order to update its programs and overcome its immobility.

The foreign ministers, who met during the celebration of the 450th anniversary of this Caribbean city, today released an extensive statement in which they pointed out the measures that will be implemented in the coming months. They also announced that they will meet again in Caracas in July. They also indicated that the guidelines drafted in Cartagena will be discussed by the presidents of the Andean countries who will meet in Caracas on 24 July to celebrate the bicentennial of Liberator Simon Bolivar.

The document was signed by former Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze, and Foreign Ministers Luis Valencia of Ecuador, Fernando Schwalb Lopez of Peru, Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco of Venezuela, and Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo of Colombia. Edgar Moncayo Jimenez, coordinator of the Cartagena Agreement Board, was also present.

The foreign ministers and representatives confirmed their countries' firm support for the Andean integration process and their determination to overcome jointly the difficulties it is experiencing in order to advance toward the achievement of the Cartagena agreement's objectives.

URUGUAY

ALVAREZ CONFIRMS RESUMPTION OF DIALOGUE

PY042115 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1651 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 3 Jun (EFE) -- Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez has confirmed the resumption of the military-political dialogue. The dialogue was interrupted last week when the National Party threatened to withdraw from the talks.

Alvarez said that "the government will prevent and repress statements or actions aimed at exacerbating the situation," adding that those who are sitting at the negotiating table "must be allowed to work in peace."

After the National Party expressed its willingness to continue to participate in the meetings to discuss the outlines of the new constitution, the Armed Forces decided to hold a hihg-level meeting before fixing a new date to resume the dialogue.